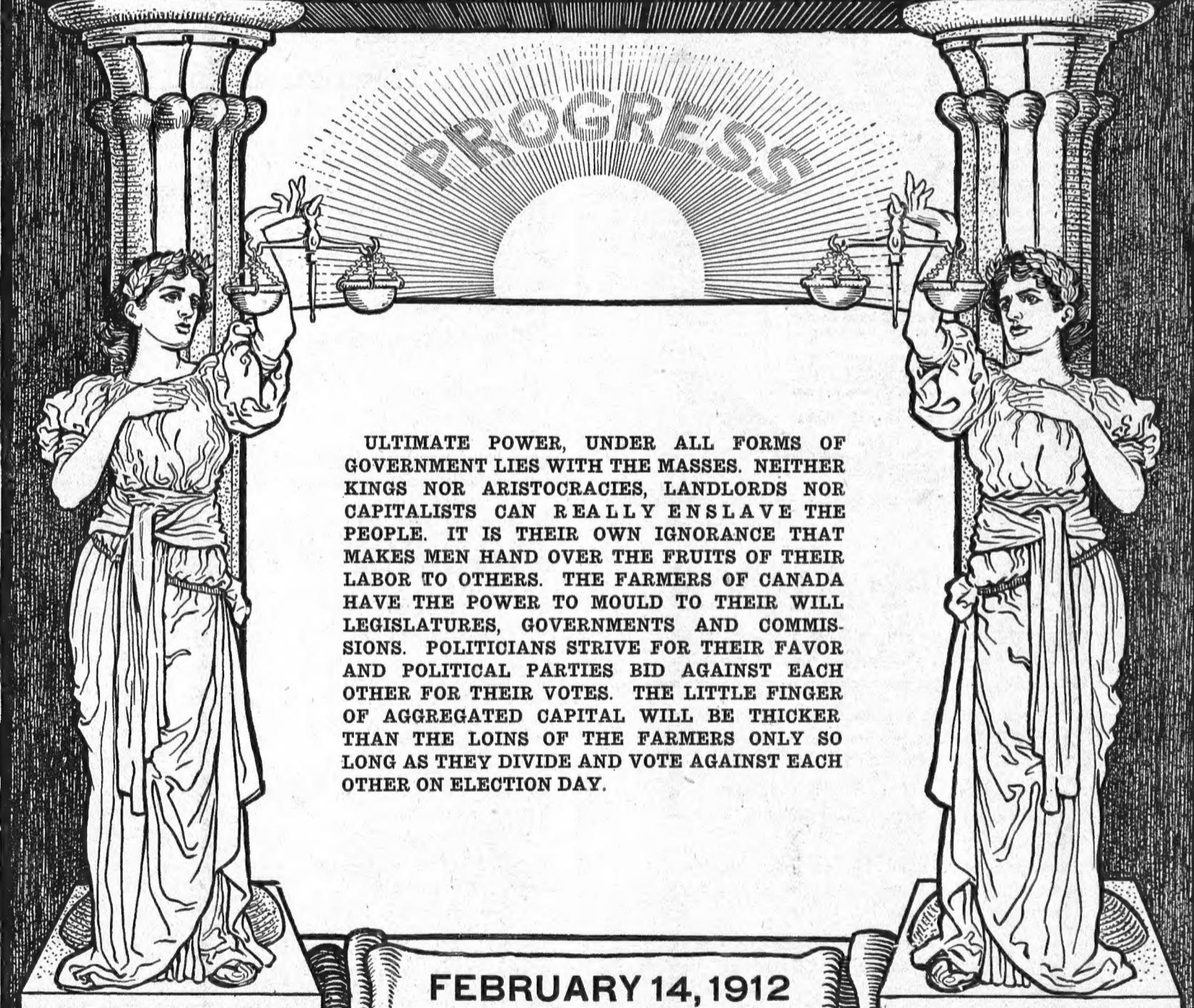


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FEB 23 1912

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



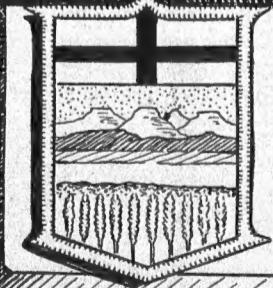
PROGRESS

ULTIMATE POWER, UNDER ALL FORMS OF GOVERNMENT LIES WITH THE MASSES. NEITHER KINGS NOR ARISTOCRACIES, LANDLORDS NOR CAPITALISTS CAN REALLY ENSLAVE THE PEOPLE. IT IS THEIR OWN IGNORANCE THAT MAKES MEN HAND OVER THE FRUITS OF THEIR LABOR TO OTHERS. THE FARMERS OF CANADA HAVE THE POWER TO MOULD TO THEIR WILL LEGISLATURES, GOVERNMENTS AND COMMISSIONS. POLITICIANS STRIVE FOR THEIR FAVOR AND POLITICAL PARTIES BID AGAINST EACH OTHER FOR THEIR VOTES. THE LITTLE FINGER OF AGGREGATED CAPITAL WILL BE THICKER THAN THE LOINS OF THE FARMERS ONLY SO LONG AS THEY DIVIDE AND VOTE AGAINST EACH OTHER ON ELECTION DAY.

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FEBRUARY 14, 1912

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"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN—A BRIGHTER DAY."

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THE farmer's champion helper is an I H C Gasoline Engine. On thousands of farms throughout the country, they are kept busy every day, running the cream separator, churn, pump, feed grinder and cutter, fanning mill, thresher, wood saw, grindstone, washing machine, dynamo for electric light plant, and many other machines. They are saving work, time, and money at every turn of the wheel.

I H C Gasoline Engines

are built for hard, steady work and years of it. They are simple, dependable, economical. They are always ready to save and make money for you.

An I H C For You

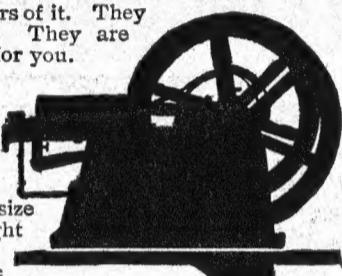
The size and style I H C engine you need depends on the work you have for it to do—and on the particular conditions which surround your locality. Any size or style will not do. You must get the right engine to get the right service.

All I H C gasoline engines are marvels of strength, reliability, and durability. They run smoothly, year in and year out. They make and save money every time they are used, and whatever style and size engine you want is in the I H C line, which includes: Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-horse power; horizontal—1 to 50-horse power; semi-portable—1 to 8-horse power, portable—1 to 25-horse power; traction—12 to 45-horse power; sawing, pumping, spraying, and grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air-cooled or water-cooled. See the I H C local dealer, or, write direct today for our new catalogue.



CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago USA



I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the I H C Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

SMALL FARMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Great Stillwell Trophy, awarded the best collection of potatoes grown in America, at Madison Square Garden, New York City, has just been won by this province.

This is conclusive evidence that British Columbia is a splendid field for truck gardening. Good prices are obtained. The climate is ideal.

Poultry raising, too, is yielding big returns. Much of this product is imported and even after the payment of duty a handsome profit is made.

Very little cash is needed to establish yourself on one of our poultry or truck garden farms at Cloverdale. You can buy from one acre up, on easy terms. Transportation facilities for marketing produce are excellent. Write today for full particulars, maps, etc.

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Paid-up Capital	\$ 4,762,000
Rest and Undivided Profits	3,591,000
Total Assets (Over)	57,000,000

London, England Office

51 Threadneedle St., E.C.

A Branch of this Bank has been established in London, England, at No. 51 Threadneedle Street, E.C., where Letters of Credit and Drafts payable at all important points in Canada and the United States, can be purchased, and Money Transfers arranged.

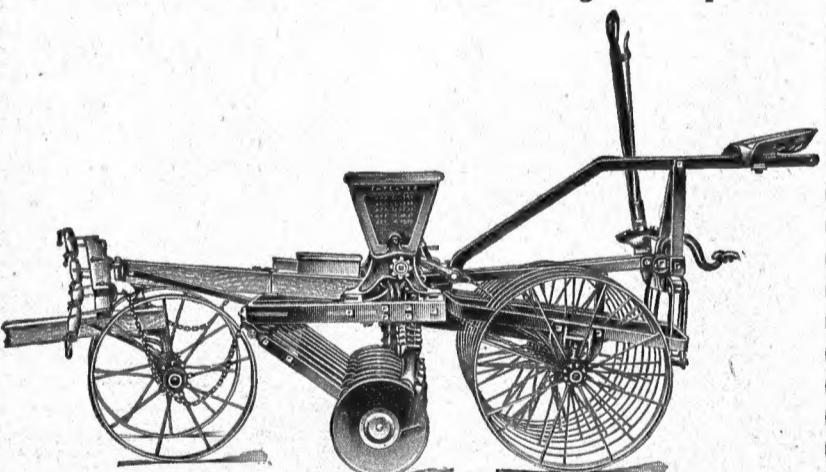
A Visitors' Room is provided for the convenience of clients of the Bank when in London, to which their mail may be addressed.

Correspondence solicited.

London Branch: { F. W. ASHE, Manager
G. M. C. HART-SMITH, Asst.-Man.

Hoosier Press Drills

Plant at an even depth. Conserve the moisture in the soil. Insures a good crop



HOOSIER PRESS DRILLS conserve the moisture in the soil, because they pack the earth over the seed when it is sown. This is why the Northwest farmers are more certain of a good crop. The Hoosier gets the seed in the ground at an even depth and covers it. The Hoosier is Light Draft, has a positive force feed, never skips, never chokes. Has the greatest possible strength and will stand up under the severest strains. Absolutely guaranteed—Send for catalog and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier.

The American Seeding Machine Co., Inc.

King and James Streets, Winnipeg, Man.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

Hunters and Trappers

Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals

also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc.

Yes, you can learn easily--quickly--perfectly in your own home by mail. Success guaranteed. Fascinating work. We have 35,000 sportsmen students, and every one is an enthusiastic taxidermist. Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today.

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For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We send absolutely free, upon receipt of our handsome new book on taxidermy and the Taxidermy Magazine. Hundreds of letters from enthusiastic Canadian students sent on request. We want every sportsman and nature lover to have a copy to write for the best book. No obligations whatsoever. Either a postal or a letter will do, but write today--now--while this special offer lasts.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY
5211 Elwood Building, Omaha, Neb.

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

RUST AND GERMINATION

E.R.S., Lang, Sask.—1. Would any harm result from sowing seed wheat that was badly affected with rust last year? 2. What is the best way to test germination of seed?

Answers.—1. Grain which has been affected with rust last year should on no account be regarded as suitable for seed this year. As yet, no satisfactory methods have been found for controlling this disease. It is very difficult to prevent the occurrence of wheat rust. Several theories are offered as to the methods in which the disease is carried over the winter, but as yet no definite results have been obtained. It would certainly be advisable to secure seed from a field which was known to be free from this disease and to treat the same with formalin before sowing.

2. To get the most accurate results for testing the germination of seed, it would be advisable to remit a sample of the clean grain to the field husbandry department of either the Saskatchewan Agricultural college at Saskatoon, or the Manitoba Agricultural college at Winnipeg. To make a test at home, secure a tin plate, place on it a piece of blotting paper which should be soaked in water. Next count out one hundred kernels and place on the moist paper; cover with another sheet of blotting paper which has been soaked in water, and place on shelf behind stove where the temperature will range from 80 to 95 degrees. This paper should be moistened from day to day and the wheat should be examined morning and evening. Notes should be kept, showing the day the test was started, and the kernel should be removed as soon as the sprout appears. After three days the grains can be expected to germinate regularly and the number that germinate from day to day should be noted carefully. All that germinate within seven days can be regarded as good. As satisfactory and reliable results, however, cannot be secured at home as at an agricultural college, where the work is done in greenhouses and a constant temperature can be maintained. It would be advisable to send a sample to these agricultural colleges and test one for yourself at home.

ALASKA WHEAT

Ques.—1. What do you think of the Alaska wheat? 2. What is the best paying crop for market on summer-fallow, very heavy soil, gradual slope, a little, if any, on the low side? This land will work up well and I think will dry up quickly.—E. J. D., Bond, Sask.

Answers.—1. Alaska is a wheat which should not be grown in Western Canada. It does not give good results, and is by no means satisfactory. After a crop is harvested the wheat is only fit for macaroni.

2. This is a rather large question, but we think that if your soil will work up into a good seed bed and be fairly early that wheat would be the best crop for you to sow. I should advise you to secure if possible a good sample

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Canadian subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copy 5 cents.

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Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

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Volume IV. February 14th, 1912 Number 29

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

**Farming in the Sun-kissed San Joaquin Valley, California, is a business that makes profit twelve months in the year**

Are you content to work hard for half a year, even if crops are good, and use your profit in keeping warm the rest of the time?

Is it good business to throw away half of the working year, when every day should pay its own way and leave you a profit? I think you will agree that it is not. Not when you can get a start in California.

There you have a wide choice of crops, and every one of them is a money-getter.

Alfalfa always in demand and as sure as sunshine.

Grapes produce normal yields four years in five, and always make enough to show a bigger return than the best wheatfield you ever had.

Peaches are equally certain.

Apricots make a crop three years in four, and the profit is such that an off year now and then doesn't matter.

Oranges in the foot-hills bring enormous returns and a failure does not occur in a decade.

But vineyard and orchard take from three to five years to develop, while alfalfa makes some crop the first year, and thereafter it yields a steady income of from \$40 to \$100 an acre net. You are certain of getting the first, and the latter figure easily may be reached by reasonable attention to marketing.

You do not have to provide expensive shelter for stock. Forage grows all the time. Net returns on cows, pigs, chickens and bees are almost double, too.

I want to tell you about California, where to-day the farmers are in the field, plowing, planting, cultivating, irrigating or harvesting.

There is plenty to do, and every day you can get something from the place that will bring real money.

It will cost you just 2 cents to investigate — ask for the new San Joaquin Valley book — read it, and then write again, asking any questions that may occur to you.

The Santa Fe has no land to sell. It must get its profit by handling the produce of successful farmers, and it pays me a salary to do all that I can to direct the homeseeker to the place where he will most certainly succeed.

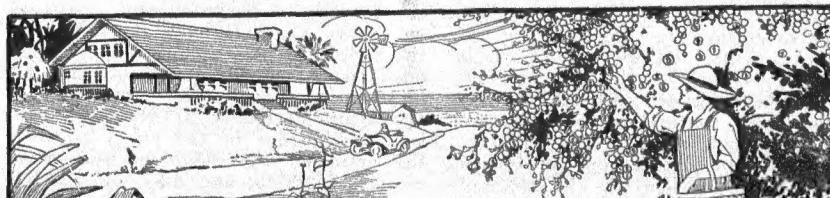
I want to be of service to you.

May I?

Mr. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 504 Railway Exchange, Chicago:
Please send me your new San Joaquin Valley book, free.

Name

Address



"I'm nothing but a Gynk, but say, even a Gynk knows what he learns by experience. More'n 30 years ago I stumbled onto a cinch — found I could take Stephens' Paints and make folks believe I was a painter. Since then Stephens has been making better paints every year — makes my bluff easier to work — that's why I'm on the run jumping from job to job — and I'm keeping a dozen other Gynks busy, too."

"Nuff said, when we use Stephens' Paints we know the job'll suit."

Moral—Profit by Mr. Gynk's experience—if you are the least bit particular use Stephens' Paints.

Sold by leading dealers. Write today for free book of "Suggestions" — for paint users.

Everything for the Painter
G.F. STEPHENS & CO., LIMITED
PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS
WINNIPEG, CANADA
BRANCH AT CALGARY

of Marquis wheat. This variety of wheat is new and while the seed is very expensive, yet the strains are still fairly strong and the seed should be fairly free from weed seeds. Sow about a bushel and a half to the acre and as early as possible. If you cannot secure Marquis, I think Red Fife would be the next best variety to grow. Red Fife, as you must know, is a later wheat than Marquis and hence the importance of sowing early.

BACK FROM OTTAWA

Messrs. R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and Mr. E. J. Fream, secretary of the U.F.A., who have been to Ottawa to interview the government with regard to the new Grain Bill, arrived in Winnipeg on Monday morning. Messrs. E. N. Hopkins and F. W. Green, the representatives of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, having preceded them. The report which the delegates bring back of their interviews with the premier and other members of the government is not very encouraging, and it is feared that the government does not intend to carry out the promises made by the Right Hon. R. L. Borden during his tour of the West last summer with regard to the establishment of government ownership of terminal elevators. The minister of railways also declined to introduce at this session legislation to compel railway companies to pay for cattle killed on the track through the failure of the company to maintain fences and cattle guards, but said the Railway Act would be revised next year. The delegation was informed that some change would be made in the car distribution clause, but what its nature would be they could not learn.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATE INQUIRY

The following dates have been arranged by the board of railway commissioners for the holding of sittings in connection with the general inquiry into Western freight rates: Calgary, Alberta, Thursday, March 14; Edmonton, Alberta, Monday, March 18; Regina, Sask., Friday, March 22; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Monday, March 25.

The sittings at Calgary, Edmonton and Regina will be held in the court houses, and at Winnipeg the board will sit in the city hall. Sittings will commence at 10 a.m.

Crop Situation in Western Provinces

Need of New Rates, Better Transportation Facilities and More Storage Impressed upon Premier

The representatives of the Western Grain Growers' Associations, who have been at Ottawa conferring with the government with regard to the Grain Bill and other questions in which the Western farmers are vitally concerned, left for the West on Friday last. Before leaving the following memorandum with regard to the crop situation was presented to Premier Borden by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Competent judges estimate that 70,000,000 bushels of wheat alone await transportation, of which 8,000,000 bushels is damp or wet. Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan, in a bulletin issued first January, estimate 20 million bushels all grain unthreshed all tough and wet and 12 million ready for shipment all tough and wet requiring treatment before being fit for warehousing.

Fort William Drying Capacity

G.T.P., about 6 cars wheat per day; Port Arthur Elevator, about 6 cars wheat per day; Horn & Co., about 20 cars wheat per day; say 30,000 bushels per day. Stringent weather conditions would modify these results, probably cut down 25 per cent. or more. Duluth dryers have a capacity that might be increased at once to 40,000 bushels per day, so that Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth plants worked to their fullest capacity, and under the most favorable conditions, would take care of less than 2 million bushels per month of our "out of condition grain," 6 million in three months. What is to become of the rest? Ontario mills could mill considerable tough wheat. Ontario feeders could feed a quantity of feed grain to advantage, but neither millers nor feeders can secure a supply for lack of efficient transportation.

A grain man from Winnipeg, who investigated the probable quantity of our damp grain that could be cared for in Minneapolis, reports that dealers there believe they could absorb it all if not rushed to the market too quickly. One elevator company made a definite proposition they could take care of 1 million bushels or more. Another firm, who have good connections in Chicago and St. Louis, state a large percentage could be used in their market. A third could find a market in the south for considerable of this grain after it was treated in Minneapolis.

Ruination to Whole Districts

Unless the railway companies can ship 6 to 7 million bushels south before the end of April it will mean ruination to whole districts rather than individuals, and would be a calamity the like of which never appeared in the Northwest. It has been charged that the agitation for south bound shipment is due to political reasons. The above facts substantiate that the demands are based on humane and economic causes.

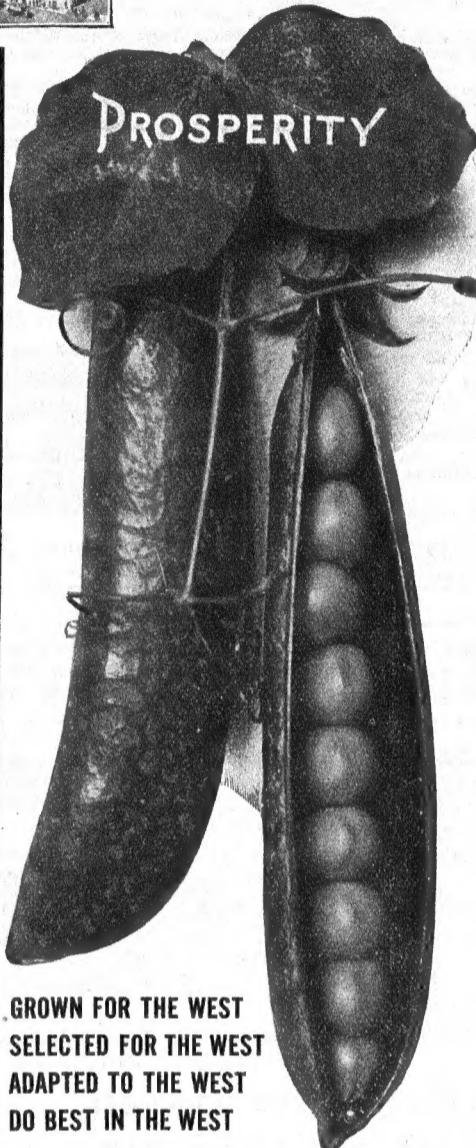
Due to the advent of gasoline engines and the perfecting of steam plowing outfits, land owners get large blocks of prairie broken at prices within the reach of section and half section farmers. Three million acres of new land were broken in the West in 1910 and 4,000,000 in 1911. Given proper transportation facilities, this acreage would be increased proportionately in 1912 and succeeding years, so that practically a new empire would be brought into cultivation within the next decade. Nearly 11,000,000 acres were in wheat the last crop, this will be increased by 1913 to 15 or 16,000,000 acres with a like increase in the

DIRECT LEGISLATION FOR ALBERTA

The Alberta Legislature on Friday last unanimously endorsed the resolution of Charles Stewart, Liberal member for Sedgewick, calling upon the government to make an investigation of Direct Legislation and to introduce a measure at the next session bringing such into effect in Alberta. A number of members, both Liberal and Conservative, spoke in its favor.

SEE OUR FREE PRIZE OFFER, 1912 CATALOG, PAGE 3

McKENZIE'S SEEDS PURE SEEDS



THE BEST RESULTS FROM AGRICULTURE COME FROM MCKENZIE'S SEEDS

GROWN FOR THE WEST
SELECTED FOR THE WEST
ADAPTED TO THE WEST
DO BEST IN THE WEST

WESTERN Agriculture, with its climatic limitations, must of necessity, to achieve best results, have seeds adapted and peculiarly suited to its environment.

MCKENZIE'S PURE SEEDS, selected for and adapted to the varied conditions, contain the constitutional vigor and high life necessary to produce most and best.

A QUICK GROWING GARDEN SELECTION

	Prices Postpaid	Pkts.	Oz.	Lbs.
BEANS—McK's Golden Wax	\$.05	\$.05	\$.30	2.00
BEET—McK's Extra Early	.05	.20		
CABBAGE—McK's Winningstad	.05	.25		
CARROT—McK's Oxheart	.05	.20		
CAULIFLOWER—McK's Early Snowcap	.25	3.00		
CELERY—McK's White Plume	.05	.30		
CORN—McK's White Cory	.05		.25	
CUCUMBER—McK's Long Green	.05	.20	1.40	
LETTUCE—McK's Prairie Queen	.05	.30		
ONION—McK's Yellow Globe	.05	.15	1.50	
ONION—McK's Red Wethersfield	.05	.20	2.00	
PEA—McK's Manifold	.05		.50	
PEA—McK's Prosperity	.05		.45	
RADISH—McK's Rosy Gem	.05	.15	1.00	
TOMATO—McK's First of All	.10	.35		

SEED GRAIN

	Prices f.o.b. Brandon.	Prices f.o.b. Calgary.
	Over 10 Bu.	Over 10 Bu.
GOLD STANDARD RED FIFE	\$1.65	\$1.60
TURKEY RED	1.75	1.70
DAWSON GOLDEN CHAFF	1.75	1.70
6-ROWED MENSURY BARLEY	1.20	1.10
SPELTZ	1.80	1.75
SPECIAL STRAIN BANNER OAT	.90	.85
NEW MARKET OAT	.85	.80
ABUNDANCE REGENERATED OAT	.85	.80
VICTOR BLACK OAT	1.25	1.20
60 DAY OR JULY OAT	1.20	1.15
PRIMOST FLAX	3.55	3.50
COMMON FLAX	2.80	2.75

GRASSES—CLOVERS—MILLETS

	Prices f.o.b. Brandon.		Prices f.o.b. Brandon.	
	50 lbs.	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
COMMON RED CLOVER	\$16.50	\$32.00	\$17.50	\$34.00
MAMMOTH RED CLOVER	16.50	32.00	17.50	34.00
ALSIKE CLOVER	13.50	26.50	14.50	28.00
TIMOTHY	12.50	24.00	12.00	23.00
WESTERN RYE GRASS	7.50	14.50	8.50	16.50
BROME GRASS	8.00	14.00	8.00	15.00
HUNGARIAN MILLET	3.00	5.50	3.55	6.75
GERMAN MILLET	3.00	5.50	3.55	6.75
COMMON MILLET	3.00	5.50	3.55	6.75
JAPANESE MILLET	3.20	6.25	4.50	8.50

EVERY USER OF MCKENZIE'S SEEDS SHOULD TRY FOR ONE OF OUR PRIZES. SEE CATALOG, PAGE 3, FOR PARTICULARS

BRANDON MAN. A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD. CALGARY ALTA.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

acreage under oats, barley and flax. This acreage under normal weather conditions will provide over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat alone for export, excluding the increased quantity of oats, barley and flax. Unless some new avenue for marketing will be provided the crop of 1913 will be marketed with a loss, probably 15 to 20% of its value to farmers. The grain growing industry can stand no such abuse nor is it fair it should be asked to.

Cars and Motive Power

As in the past, railway officials are profuse with promises. It takes cars and motive power to move crops. Between 1907 and 1909 two roads increased their efficiency for moving Western grain 93% and three roads only 19% as between 1909 and 1911. The three roads now delivering Northwest grain to Fort William and Port Arthur are incapable of preventing congestion in the fall months west of the Lakes. With only a single track outward to the east nothing but calamitous congestion can result. There seems no relief in sight for the immediate future excepting the completion of the Transcontinental Railway eastward in time to move part of the crop of 1912. This should be insisted on by the government even if contractors were bonused to a large extent to enable them to do so. There is no hope of relief from the Hudson Bay Railway for moving the crop of 1913 or even 1914, the only adequate

relief that can be figured for the marketing of the 1912 or 1913 crops is access to the markets to the south of us.

More Storage Needed

In the matter of providing storage and handling facilities at the Lake front. Immediate steps should be taken to provide more equipment and terminal facilities for unloading cars and storing of grain. The elevator facilities in Montreal, the distribution equipment at bay port points and West St. John want to be modernized. This is especially true of West St. John, which practically is the winter outlet for all Northwest grain, containing only two elevators, that of the C.P.R. and Intercolonial, both wooden structures. It is something alarming to contemplate what would happen in event of these facilities being burned down during the winter season.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS LOST \$17,000,000

Regina, Sask., Feb. 10.—The loss to the farmers of Saskatchewan this year on export wheat through the failure of the people to pass reciprocity and thus open the American market is indicated in a special table of the department of agriculture at nearly \$17,000,000. This is the difference in the prices between the grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets, and does not include the grain which may be lost through lack

of transportation facilities and outlets.

The figures were reached through investigations made by Deputy Minister Mantle at both Winnipeg and Minneapolis. On an average high class wheat, showed a spread of 11 cents on 25,000,000 bushels, lower grades 20 cents on 20,000,000 bushels; oats, 11 cents on 25,000,000 bushels; barley, 42 cents on 35,000,000 bushels; and flax, 26 cents on 7,000,000 bushels; a total of \$16,790,000.

CHARLES DICKENS

Born February 7, 1812

Lord Rosebery has this to say of the inimitable author of "The Pickwick Papers," whose centenary is celebrated this week:

"I do not think the literature of the early days of Queen Victoria or of the reign of William IV. was very exhilarating; but now anyone who tastes Dickens, and I suppose from the sale of his works the number of people who taste Dickens must be almost coterminous with the races of the world, and who feels depressed, who feels unhappy, who feels physically unwell, has only to take down his 'Pickwick' and read a few pages, possibly that he almost knows by heart already, and he will find himself indulging in that innocent and healthy exhilaration of which I spoke."

THE SEEDS THAT IMBUE OLD AND YOUNG WITH A DESIRE FOR AGRICULTURE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, February 14th, 1912

MORE INFORMATION NEEDED

We have received the following letter from the Cockshutt Plow company which we gladly give publicity herewith:

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 10, 1912.
Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your editorial comment, as contained in issue of The Grain Growers' Guide under date of February 7th, and headed "Further Cockshutt Figures," we beg to submit the following information:

The difference in the equipment on the 8-furrow plow you quoted at Minneapolis and on the 8-furrow gang quoted by you at Winnipeg amounts to \$40.00, and the Winnipeg price includes that much extra value. We pointed this out clearly in our letter contained in your issue of December 13th.

The Winnipeg price used in the comparison made by you is subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash with order, and this was also stated in our letter to you of that date.

Then, again, there is the considerable difference in the cost for freight, as pointed out by you.

When the above items are considered, and the extra freight cost is also taken into consideration, the net price at Winnipeg on an 8-furrow Cockshutt engine gang, when sold under identically the same terms and conditions as mentioned, is actually less than the net f.o.b. Minneapolis price quoted by you.

In regard to the tariff penalty which you place at \$60.00 on plows entering the United States, you should be aware of the fact that a large portion of such duty is overcome by the drawback of the actual duty paid on the raw material used in the construction of plows shipped into that country.

You assure us that you are not animated by a spirit of antagonism toward our company, and we therefore presume that you do not wish to make unfair comparisons, so take the liberty of requesting you to publish this letter.

Yours respectfully,
COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LTD.
E. A. Mott,
Western General Manager.

We must confess that the information at our command does not warrant us in accepting the statement in the above letter that the Winnipeg price is in reality lower than that of Minneapolis. Just for the sake of argument, we will take the figures given by the Cockshutt Company in this letter and in their letter published in The Guide on December 13. The Minneapolis price of \$502 was quoted on the basis of Peoria, and the freight from Brantford to Minneapolis via Peoria, placing the weight at 5,800 pounds, would be \$23.89. The freight to Winnipeg is \$37.12. This is a difference in favor of Minneapolis of \$13.23. Allowing that the five per cent. discount is given on the wholesale cash price, this means \$29 reduction; but we have no evidence to show that the same discount is not allowed in Minneapolis. The \$40 difference in equipment at retail becomes thirty per cent. less, or \$28, at wholesale. These three items upon which the Cockshutt Company lays stress, aggregate \$70.23. But the Minneapolis wholesale price of the eight-furrow Cockshutt engine gang plow is \$502, and the corresponding Winnipeg price is \$580. The visible difference is \$78. These three items of difference pointed out by the company total only \$70.23. This does not even account for all the \$78 visible difference in price. For this reason we cannot admit the contention of the company that their Winnipeg price is lower than their Minneapolis price. And there is still the duty of \$60 to be explained away. The company, it is true, point out that the Dominion government has a happy fashion of giving back the duty in the form of a "drawback." We must confess that we should like a little more light on this "drawback" system. As we see it, the Canadian manufacturer, when selling his goods in Canada, adds the tariff tax to the selling price, but when exporting

he is subsidized by the government with the peoples' money to the extent of the duty he pays to enter that foreign country. This is a situation where the people get it coming and going. But, nevertheless, if the \$60 duty is refunded to the Cockshutt Company in the way of a "drawback," it is easy to understand how they can enter the United States market. But we consider it is the duty of the company in justice to the Western farmers to give full information on this "drawback" system. It is a method of tariff-making that is not in the statutes. The Cockshutt Plow company, by showing how it can get \$60 in "drawbacks" out of the public treasury, will have a pretty good case. We wait for this explanation.

DON'T RELAX VIGILANCE

We have been deluged with letters and resolutions dealing with the attempt of the elevator interests, with the assistance of the Credit Men's association, to break down the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act. We haven't room to publish a fraction of them. But all our readers are aware of the danger, so the letters and resolutions should also be sent to other journals. But the enemy is still active and vigilance must not be relaxed for an instant. Letters and resolutions should still be sent to Premier Borden or Mr. Foster and the local member. The members from the West are in the House of Commons to protect their constituents, and "letters from home" will help them amazingly. If the assault on the car distribution clauses is successful, it means that civilization will be moved backward by ten years to the days when the farmer lived largely for the benefit of the elevator combine. The car distribution clause should remain as it is except for necessary provisions for handling out-of-condition and seed grain promptly. The car distribution system is all right. The government should now take over all the terminal elevators and then there would be some chance for a square deal. The elevator interests are fighting to keep the government from taking over all the terminals. Personal letters and resolutions on the terminal question sent to Mr. Foster or Mr. Borden and the local member will convince them that the Western people want all the terminals taken out of private hands. The battle will not be won till the bill is signed. We must be active lest the enemy outwit us.

C.P.R. EXPLANATION

Vice-president Bury, of the Canadian Pacific railway, issued to the public press on February 7 a lengthy statement upon the subject of car shortage. He dealt extensively with the extraordinary conditions surrounding the coal miners' strike, the exceptional weather in the fall and the very low temperature around New Years, showing that each of these were factors in interfering with transportation. He also pointed out that up to February 2, 1912, 94,577 cars of grain of the 1911 crop had passed inspection, as compared with 61,105 cars of the 1910 crop on the same date last year, showing that the increase this year had been fifty-four per cent. The very cold weather, Mr. Bury explains, means that a locomotive can handle not more than from one-third to one-half of the number of cars that it could in ordinary weather. He states definitely that there is not a shortage of cars and locomotives, as his company has all the cars and locomotives that they have trackage to accommodate. He further states that for the past eight years the company has not

been able to secure sufficient men and material to expend the money which was voted for improvements and extensions, but he states that this year the Canadian Pacific will carry through a great program of terminal and double track construction even if other work has to take second place. Mr. Bury frankly admits that the development of the West has carried everybody off their feet, and with the present development it is impossible for the railways to handle the traffic. As a partial remedy, Mr. Bury suggests that farmers should have their own granaries on their farms in which to store their grain, and that when it is insured the banks will advance money upon it. His conclusive remedy, however, is the old one of mixed farming. He feels that no benefit can come from fault finding. But if Mr. Bury reads the article which we publish this week on page 7 he will see that the public have a perfect right to find fault with the C.P.R. if it does not give satisfaction. We do not believe that the Canadian Pacific railway would find any difficulty in securing all the men needed if it paid those men as high in proportion as it charges the people of the West on freight shipments. If the Canadian Pacific railway knows, as Mr. Bury points out, that it will be impossible for the Western Canadian railways to handle the wheat at the present rate of development, why did the railways use all the power at their command to defeat the reciprocity agreement? Why did the C.P.R. adopt the "dog-in-the-manger" policy? If there was more traffic than the Canadian roads could handle, why not allow the American roads to come in and secure a share, and by so doing help the farmers of the West? There is no doubt whatever that conditions this year have been exceptional, but even if conditions are ordinary for the next two years a similar blockade is bound to occur. The suggestion in regard to mixed farming is a good one, and is being followed more and more each year. Every expenditure that will tend to educate farmers to the value of mixed farming will be well applied. The profits which the C.P.R. has made out of Western Canada are sufficient that that company could afford to devote a great deal of money to educating the farmers along this line. At the same time the C.P.R. might educate the banking institutions of Canada to assist the farmers more than they are doing now. It is not so easy to raise money through the bank on grain in the farmer's own granary as Mr. Bury points out, as many farmers can testify. And when the money is raised, it is too frequently at nine and ten per cent. when it should be at six per cent. at the most, and if conditions were right, at five per cent. At any rate, what right has the C.P.R. to dictate to the people of Western Canada when and how they shall ship their wheat? The people of Canada have given the C.P.R. as a free gift practically as much as it cost to build the whole system for the sole purpose of securing satisfactory transportation, and if that service is not forthcoming the people have a perfect right to protest. If the directors of the C.P.R. were as solicitous of the welfare of the people of Western Canada as they are over the returns which they receive upon their watered stock, conditions would rapidly improve. The financial history of the C.P.R. published in this issue might well be studied along with Mr. Bury's report. No one wants to be unfair to any of the railway companies, but after their recent attitude upon the reciprocity question they will find it difficult to arouse very much sympathy in the breasts of the farmers of Western Canada. Public control of the railways of Canada cannot come too soon. And

if that does not bring satisfaction it must be followed by public operation, which will remove one of the most corrupting influences in our national life. Public opinion has never been so well informed upon the railway question as now, and if the railways had in reality the interest of the people at heart conditions would be mightily changed.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

That the farmers of Western Canada strongly resent the tax that is being levied upon them by the Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements was made very clear by the discussion which took place at the Manitoba Grain Growers' association annual convention at Brandon on January 26. The discussion was precipitated by the introduction of the following resolution:

"Whereas the Canadian manufacturers are selling farm implements cheaper in other countries than in Canada and are charging exorbitant prices to the Canadian farmers, and

"Whereas, by purchasing our implements from the United States we augment our Dominion revenue by the amount of our duty on such implements,

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Manitoba, pledge ourselves that wherever possible we will purchase implements of American manufacture until such times as the tariff is removed."

In the discussion which followed upon this resolution, the action of the city of Winnipeg in purchasing cement from an American concern, and thus saving \$3,500 after contributing \$15,000 in duty to the Dominion treasury, was set forth by one of the speakers. The farmers were also well aware of the fact that Canadian farm implements are sold more cheaply in other countries than in Canada. Every Western farmer knows full well that there is absolutely no need whatever for any tariff protection on implements. And it is only on account of the influence exercised upon the present government by the manufacturers of farm implements that there is a tariff imposed upon these imports. There is no difference of opinion in Western Canada as to the unfairness of this tribute which the government permits the Canadian manufacturers to extort from the Canadian farmers. The action recommended in the above resolution was very drastic, but it is certain that some drastic action will be taken in the near future if the tariff on implements is not abolished. If the big interests of the East have an idea that the Western farmers are willing to sit quietly by and be plundered, then they have something more to learn. We believe that the convention acted wisely in laying the resolution over for one year. Of course there will be a tariff commission appointed and the implement duty will be investigated. No report of any tariff commission can convince the people of Western Canada that there is any need of protection on agricultural implements. Public opinion and not the tariff commission will be the power in tariff making.

TREES ON THE FARM

When the chill blasts of winter come sweeping across the prairie, one realizes forcibly the advantage of having a snug belt of trees around the homestead. In the hot days of summer the shade of leafy trees is equally welcome, and it is handy, too, to have a wood-lot near home where a supply of fuel can be secured without expense or long journeys. Trees have been provided by nature in many parts of Western Canada, but there are also vast stretches of open prairie where the land stretches away for miles on every side without even a bush to lend variety to the scene or to give shelter to man or beast. It is not necessary, however, that the fertile Western plains should always deserve to be called the "bald-headed prairie." Trees will grow anywhere in the West if given a chance, and their absence in many sections is due to the prairie fires that in years gone by raged unchecked through

many portions of the country. In the older settled portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and to a much greater extent in the neighboring state of North Dakota, many farmers have made their home surroundings beautiful and life more pleasant by the planting and cultivation of trees, and no one can visit such a farm without realizing that the time and small expense involved have been repaid a thousand fold. The Dominion government, through the forestry department, is doing a great deal to assist settlers in establishing plantations. Seedlings and cuttings are distributed free of charge from the nursery stations, and during the past ten years 18,500,000 trees and cuttings have been furnished to 14,822 farmers. The nursery station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, is annually distributing more than two and three quarter million seedlings and cuttings. Reports show that 85 per cent. of the plantations have been successful, and it is estimated that the cost to the government amounts to only one cent for every tree planted in a permanent site. In addition to furnishing trees, the department issues illustrated bulletins and circulars, and trees are only supplied on condition that the instructions of the department as to the preparation and cultivation of the soil are carried out.

A great many more farmers should take advantage of the opportunities offered and the help of the forestry department in tree planting. By a little work in the spring and fall, and occasional cultivation during the summer, any farmer may, in a few years, transform his prairie home from a bleak and wind-swept flat into a cozily sheltered beauty spot. Shelter and shade for winter and summer, fuel for the stove, fence posts for field and garden, and even timber for building may be grown on every prairie farm, and a few days devoted to this feature will be time well and profitably spent during the present year.

BETTER LOOK TO HOME CONDITIONS

The December issue of "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, contains a report of proceedings of the executive council of that organization, held in Toronto on November 16. The following is one of the resolutions passed:

"The increase of our export trade, due to the continual development of our natural resources and the industrial products derived therefrom, make it desirable that the government should adopt such measures of encouragement and protection as will induce a further extension of the foreign markets.

"Besides the establishment and subsidizing of trade lines between Canada and the different markets with which we have commercial relations, your committee believe that a most effective measure would be the creation on a larger scale of a system of commercial agencies charged with the promotion of our interests wherever possible.

"Our position as a colony has, up to this time, prevented us from accrediting our commercial agents to the foreign governments. This has accordingly deprived our commerce of a usefulness for which the goodwill of the British consuls does not in any way compensate, the latter being, on the very testimony of the boards of trade of Great Britain, insufficiently informed men on the commercial interests of the British Isles.

"Wherefore, representations should be made by our Canadian government to the Imperial government to get its consent either to recognize the right of the colonial governments to themselves accredit their own foreign agents or to widen the scope of its own consular system in such a manner as to include our colonial representatives by attributing to them exclusively full charge of guarding our own interests."

The manufacturers are still continuing their demands for special privileges. They will force the government to subsidize steamship lines and spend a tremendous amount of money in the investigation of foreign markets in order that they may develop their own export trade for their own exclusive benefit. We would suggest that if the government is desirous of assisting the people of Canada in

general that the money spent in subsidizing steamship lines and opening up markets for foreign manufactures might better be spent in improving conditions at home. It is the system of giving everything possible to Special Privilege which is driving the people off the farms all over Eastern Canada and is plundering them shamefully in the West. But the manufacturers know how to get what they want, while the farmers apparently do not know.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS

In the annual special review number of the *Monetary Times* is an article entitled "Canada's Transportation Problem," by E. B. Biggar, of Toronto, in which he advocates the nationalization of all the railways in Canada for the benefit of the people. He considers that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway should be expropriated by the Dominion government and joined with the Intercolonial railway so as at once to afford an automatic regulator of rates from the prairie to the sea. If this is not done, he considers that the Intercolonial itself should be extended to the Pacific. Mr. Biggar sets forth a number of arguments in support of his contentions showing that under the present system of private and corporate ownership there is a great duplication of tracks and depots and management which is in reality a great waste, the cost of which is borne by the people. There is in this matter, no doubt, a tremendous loss of the resources of the nation, and if the railways of Canada were operated by the state, and operated honestly, it would be the means of providing a large amount of revenue for national purposes and prevent the corrupting influences of the big railway corporations from exercising such dangerous control over our legislative bodies. The writer of the article considers the solution of the problem is to prepare at once for the expropriation of railway, express, telegraph and long distance telephones services, and as a preparatory step to bring these present public service corporations under the authority of the Railway Commission, which could be reorganized into branches to cope with the increased work. There is no doubt but that a great change is taking place in public opinion in regard to transportation facilities. Not only are the transportation facilities of Canada, particularly in the West, inadequate, but the rates charged are extortionate. In addition to this, our railways not only plunder the people, but use their plunder to corrupt our sources of legislation. Undoubtedly the future will see the railways of Canada under state operation. Just how soon depends upon the growth of public opinion.

The legislature of Alberta last week unanimously endorsed Direct Legislation and instructed the government to bring in a bill at next session making it effective. Alberta is leading us all. Now would be a good time for Saskatchewan people to bring the matter before their legislators by resolution. Manitoba's legislature meets soon and we can then educate our Manitoba Solons.

The Manitoba Grain Growers, at the Brandon convention, adopted a resolution in favor of the extension and expansion of the parcels post system, and a resolution declaring that such extension and expansion would be in the interests of the public has since been passed unanimously by the Dominion Parliament. It is to be hoped that the postmaster-general will inaugurate the new system with all possible despatch.

F. W. Thompson, vice-president of the Ogilvie Milling company, suggests the export duty on hard wheat. One of our correspondents suggests an export duty on agricultural implements as a retaliation. How would an import duty upon titles work out as a revenue producer?

Railway Financing

NOTE—The following article gives the financial history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing what the people have given to this corporation and the huge profits it has paid. Farmers will be able to see who contributed these profits. Those who study this article will be able to decide whether the C. P. R. should reduce its freights in the West.—Editor

It has been estimated by a financial authority that the purchaser of the common stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1906, at the low point of that year, namely 155 3-8, has subsequently received in rights, dividends and appreciation in value, an average return of 19.1 per cent. per year, providing he sold out last year when the market reached 247.

It is a matter of no small importance to the agricultural and other industries of Canada to ask: Whence came these profits?

Were industry acting as a unit in these economic matters, the answer would be simple. It would only be necessary to reply that the profits came from industry.

Unfortunately, the industries of the country are divided in their character in such a manner that the interests of some are rather with privilege than against it; and as it is proposed to enquire into the question of privilege in this article, it becomes necessary to give a more detailed reply to the question than that suggested above.

Agriculture is of necessity the basic industry in almost every country, but we know that this is more particularly true of Canada. If proof were needed, one might point to the fact that the maximum bank note circulation each autumn is occasioned by the requirements for crop moving and that the annual car shortage is due to the same cause. What constitutes the bulk of the great fleet of vessels plying on the waterway from the head of the lakes to the head of navigation, at Montreal, and of the Atlantic ships visiting that port, but grain and agricultural products? Whither turn the eyes of the whole of Canada during the spring and summer months but to the wheat fields of the West? The claim is not that the farming community contributes more than all other classes towards these dividends which are going into the pockets of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific but that it contributes more than any other single class in the community, therefore should be conversant with the question.

Before leaving this topic, let us see from what sources the Canadian Pacific drew the bulk of its freight during the past few years:

	Year Ended June 30th	1909	1910	1911
Flour	Barrels	6,688,345	7,489,812	8,469,774
Grain	Bushels	97,236,150	112,795,345	111,169,982
Live Stock	Head	1,371,873	1,381,183	1,567,665
Lumber	1,000 ft.	1,726,994	2,292,821	2,441,007
Firewood	Cords	249,628	280,878	298,345
Manufactured Articles	Tons	4,425,241	5,468,548	5,759,344
All other Articles	Tons	5,916,248	7,567,052	8,971,037

It will be observed that only flour, grain and live stock, out of the many agricultural products, are specified. The freight arising out of these three, however, in all probability was productive of greater revenue to the company than any other of the articles specified, more especially as the freight rate per mile is probably greater per 100 pounds than on coarse bulk goods and the haulage is on the average much longer. When to this is added the butter and cheese, with their high rates of freight, and the eggs, vegetables and fruit, there is strong reason to believe that the farmers are more interested than any other class in obtaining low freight rates, not even excluding the manufacturers.

The Scratching Game

There is another reason why farmers should be more interested in this matter of freight rates than they have been. The farmers must never forget that they constitute the class which has received the least favors from legislative acts, such as the Tariff Act. This has a close bearing upon the present topic. No manufacturer can of himself maintain the tariff. He must group himself together not only with other manufacturers but with other powerful interests. In order to gain his ends, he must allow other powerful interests to gain some of their ends. This, in fact, is the principle which holds together the members of Canada's most powerful association, namely the Manufacturers' association. With-

in this association are many groups more or less opposed to each other. For instance, it might readily be that manufacturers of shirts and collars or garments might increase their business considerably were they enabled to purchase their cotton or other fabrics at a lower price from abroad than they have to pay at home. But should they advocate the removal of the duty against these fabrics in order to admit foreign competition, the manufacturers of these fabrics in Canada might retaliate by heading a movement to have the tariff on collars and other garments removed or lowered, the result of which would be the admittance of competition in these articles from abroad. The Manufacturers' association adjusts all issues of this character between its members something on the plan of "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

All Pull Together

Now, to further connect this up with the present topic of freight rates, it becomes necessary to remember that a very considerable number of the manufacturers of the country are shareholders of the C.P.R. This explains why the farmers sometimes fail to get the support they are entitled to get in their demands for lower freight rates. Of course, the average business man and probably the average manufacturer—in fact the great bulk of both—may be counted on to demand lower freight rates, particularly on their own goods and even on others. No matter how much stock they may

hold in the railways, lower freight rates on their particular lines of goods will mean vastly more to them than an increased dividend. It is only natural, however, that such as own stock would not insist upon seeing the freight rates lowered all the way round. Even amongst those who do desire this, however, many are deterred from openly advocating a general reduction lest the railway interests retaliate in some manner—as, for instance, in urging lower duties on the goods they are manufacturing.

Privileges Cost Money

All this is to clear the ground and to point out to the agriculturist that privileged classes not infrequently support other privileged classes, whether these privileges are of the nature of duties or other government concessions in the way of railway franchises or whatever they may be. In the end, someone has to pay for all these privileges. Those who pay are, for the most part, those who have no Special Privileges from government. Of such is the farmer. His products, as we have seen, supply the bulk of the revenue for the railways, and yet he is seldom even in the position of a shareholder—such as are a large proportion of those who are interested in other industries. Hence he gets no compensating advantages in the way of dividends arising out of these freight rates. Nor has he even a tariff in his favor which is of any considerable assistance to him. Further, his efforts to have conditions altered last summer in such a manner as to enable him to ship his wheat free of duty into the United States where the price is higher than in Canada, were successfully opposed by these very railways which keep the high freights up on him, the reason for such opposition being that the railways would lose the long haul to the East, on such wheat as would have been shipped across to the States under reciprocity.

Strange to relate, hundreds of farmers were stampeded into going to the polls

Continued on Page 18



Delegates at Brandon Convention, January 24-26

Canada's New Government



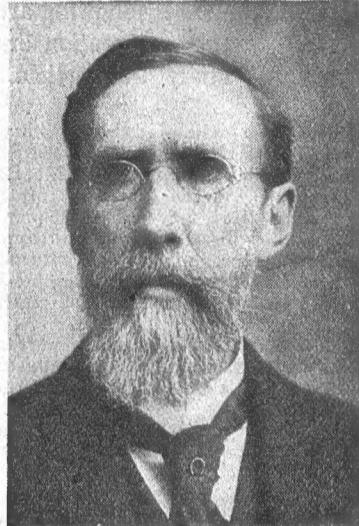
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Minister of Marine and Fisheries



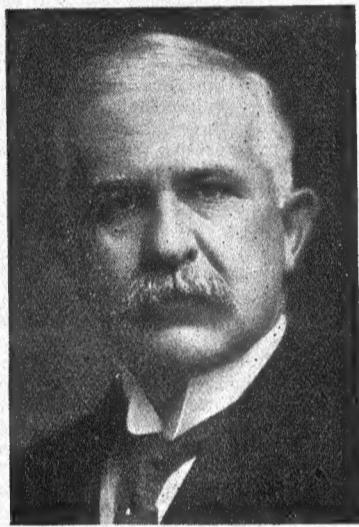
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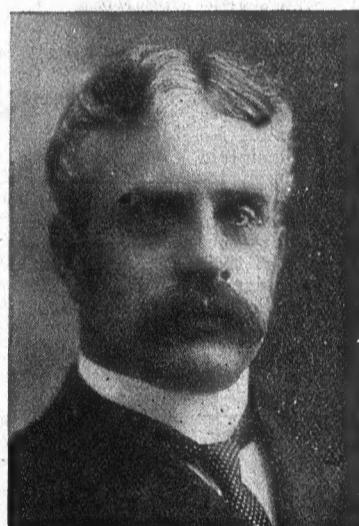
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Premier of Canada



HON. ROBT. ROGERS
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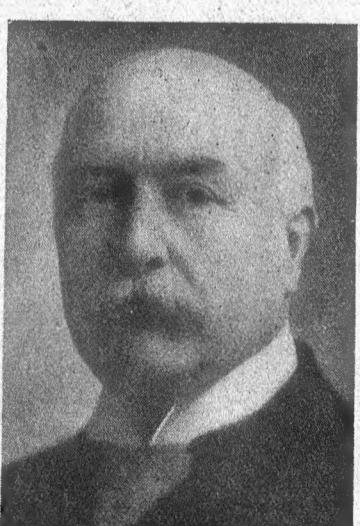
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HON. L. P. PELLETIER
Postmaster-General



HON. T. W. GROTTERS
Minister of Labor



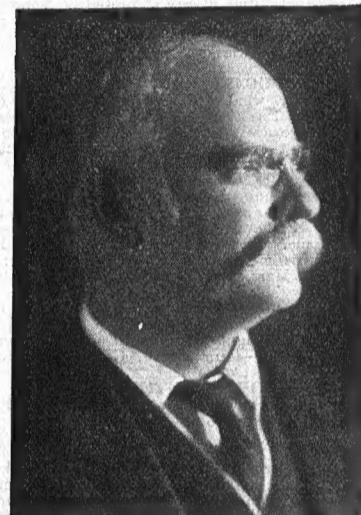
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Minister Without Portfolio

TIMOTHY AND ALFALFA

The Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta, in reporting on the work of 1911, writes: The yields of grass cured for hay have



HON. W. J. ROCHE
Secretary of State



HON. C. J. DOHERTY
Minister of Justice



HON. W. T. WHITE
Minister of Finance



HON. F. D. MONK
Minister of Public Works

been satisfactory. Timothy I would place at the head of the list of our grasses if hay was to be grown for commercial purposes. For the drier land Western Rye Grass would hold first place and when a grass is to be sown on a part of the farm to be kept in grass then Brome would have to be named as a very satisfactory grass for early and late pasture and also for producing hay particularly valuable as a fodder for dairy cattle.

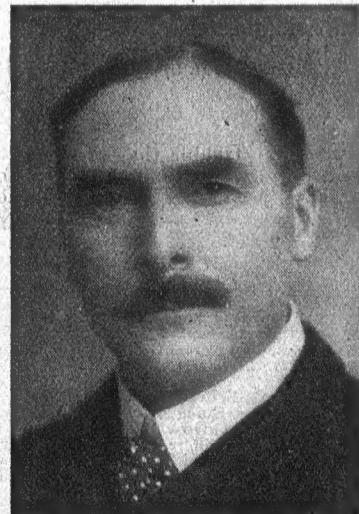
Two cuttings of alfalfa were made on all the land seeded to this crop except a small part of one of the fields which had been seeded in 1910 which only produced one crop. We have now some twelve acres under alfalfa. We have found the two hardest varieties of alfalfa to be Grimm and Turkestan. We have found inoculation to be necessary and that soil from a field where alfalfa has been established is the best means of inoculation. One hundred pounds of inoculated soil is supplied to applicants who live in Alberta north of Calgary, freight prepaid to their station on receipt of \$1.00. This quantity of earth can be made to cover one acre if the land is in good condition but can be supplied on a less area since a very small area, if thoroughly inoculated, will supply sufficient earth to inoculate the rest of the farm. It is better to allow the alfalfa two years growth before using the soil for inoculation purposes. We advise beginning with a small area and to be sure this is thoroughly inoculated and then extend the area as rapidly as possible. In North Dakota a "One Hundred Dollar an Acre Club" has been established whose object is to improve farming methods to such an extent that profits will be so increased as to warrant one hundred dollars an acre being paid for the land. This "One Hundred Dollar an Acre Club" could well use the alfalfa plant as a 'club' to raise values for there is no crop the cultivation of which will more rapidly increase values of land than alfalfa.

Red clover is being grown here to a limited extent but it is our experience that alsike will succeed better. Both red clover and alsike are being used in the seeding mixture in the different rotations and are showing up very well in the catch.

A SUFFRAGIST AT 102

A cake of her own baking with 102 lighted candles, each symbolizing a year of her eventful life, held the place of honor on the table when "Grandma" Electra Kennedy gave a birthday party in her home at Healdsburg, Cal. Mrs. Kennedy was born at Derby, Vt., in 1810. The Mexican war found her in Mexico, where her husband had established a cotton mill. In their flight of 1400 miles, filled with exciting escapes from Mexicans and Americans, Mrs. Kennedy rode astride a mule. The gold rush of '49 brought the couple to California. Mrs. Kennedy was one of the first women to register when the new suffrage law carried in California. She attributes her long life to simple living.

The farmers of Stettler, Alta., have decided to purchase the Bullock & Caldwell elevator at that point for \$7,000.00. It will be run co-operatively under the name of Stettler Farmers' Elevator Company, Ltd. Some of the merchants of the town have subscribed for stock in the company, but the control is in the hands of bona fide farmers.



HON. J. A. LOUGHEED
Minister Without Portfolio

Ford

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MARVELOUS SIMPLICITY in design. Few parts, but every part in harmony with scientific principle.

MADE THROUGHOUT OF VANADIUM STEEL, scientifically heat-treated, the strongest of all known steels under tensile stress and against vibration and shock.

FORD MAGNETO, built into the motor.

NO WEIGHT on moving parts, assuring durability, economy and long service.

FORD SPRING SUSPENSION. The axles are attached to the car at the extreme point of the springs, thus giving the utmost flexibility, smoothness in riding, and least wear on tires.

FORD REAR AXLE. Look at it—no weight but its own to carry. Think of the saving in wear this means to the rear tires.

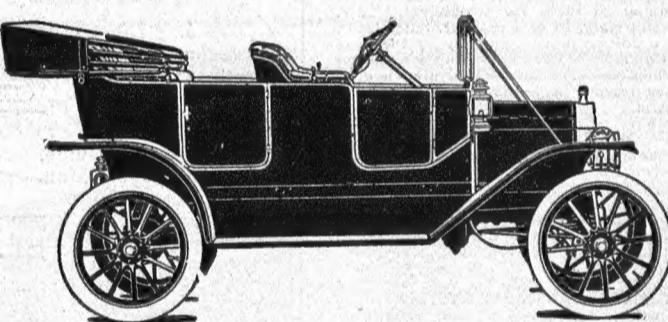
SIMPLICITY IN OPERATION. The movement of the car may be controlled by the feet; the hands need never be taken from the steering wheel.

LIGHT WEIGHT. FORD Model T is the lightest in weight of any four-cylinder car in the world, size, power and capacity considered. It has 60 pounds to the horsepower.

ACCESSIBILITY. Every part of the mechanism of FORD Model T is easily accessible.

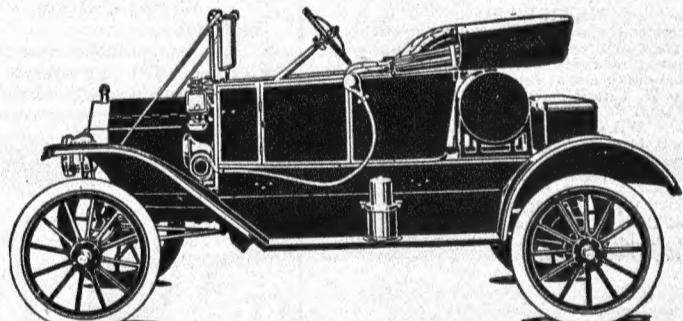
CHEAPEST TO MAINTAIN. FORD Model T is an exceedingly economical car to keep. It goes from 20 to 28 miles on one gallon of gasoline. It is equally economical with oil, and gives from 5,000 to 8,000 miles on one set of tires.

NO FORD CARS are sold unequipped. When you buy a Model T you get a whole car.



\$850 FORD MODEL T TOURING CAR, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, completely equipped as follows: Extension top; Speedometer; Automatic Brass Windshield; Two 6-inch Lamps; Generator; Three Oil Lamps; Horn and Tools; Ford Magneto built into the motor.

This Splendid Touring Car for \$850, f.o.b. Walkerville.



\$775 FORD MODEL T TORPEDO, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, completely equipped as follows: Extension Top; Speedometer; Automatic Brass Windshield; Two 6-inch Gas Lamps; Generator; Three Oil Lamps; Horn and Tools; Ford Magneto built into the motor.

This Car Thus Fully Equipped for \$775 f.o.b. Walkerville.

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A Remarkable Record

In the three years that The Guide has been in the field it has risen to the first rank in circulation, won thousands of firm friends and established a record as an advertising medium. Here is the story as told by our readers and advertisers. We have hundreds of other stories just as good.

EVERYBODY READS THE GUIDE

Let me state that I am immensely pleased with the attitude taken by the editors in The Guide. Our paper is doing effective work—as evidenced by the criticisms of the sold out organs. Reciprocity fell only to rise in future with more force and in a broader sense. We'll see the day yet when big business will have to go some. Would look for new subscribers but everybody takes it round here.—A. J. Boughen, Dauphin, Man.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

I think that your paper is improving and as you ask for any suggestions that are likely to improve the paper, I think more pictures of say pure bred stock, teams in harness and more information regarding how to farm better. I have the interests of the paper at heart. Hoping you will excuse me if I am wrong. I am not finding fault with the paper bear in mind. We have a farmers' club here.—James Foxall, Donneybrook Farm, Rabbit Lake, Sask.

WE SHALL MISS HIM

Please take my name off your list of subscribers to your paper, as I have no further use for The Guide.—Isaac D. Elkin, Emerson, Man., Nov. 14, '11.

TRUTH WILL PREVAIL

Would not be without The Guide by any means, simply because it is what it represents itself to be, which I cannot say of any other paper that I subscribe to. Improving weekly. No other interest to serve but the farmers'. As the farmers get wise The Guide will be appreciated accordingly and the other papers which serve the trusts and combines will be despised.—R. Roberts, Sintaluta, Sask.

WON'T BE WITHOUT IT

I have been a reader of The Guide for about four years and would not like to be without it. I am enclosing a letter which I received today and which speaks well of The Guide as an advertising medium.—J. W. Bell, Angusville, Man., Nov. 17, '11.

LEARNED A LESSON

Renew my subscription for another dollar's worth of your medicine, and send me the "Siege of Ottawa," so that I can look at it in years to come and say, "That's the time when the farmers were beginning to think for themselves." Mr. Editor, I don't claim to be a prophet, but I think the farmers will be in the majority in the next House of Commons. Canada was up for sale on the 21st of September. The manufacturers bought it; we have learned a lesson.—Chas. Blunden, Granum, Alta.

MEETS HIS NEEDS

Please renew my paper for one year, for I find The Guide is the most instructive and entertaining paper I take. Your articles on the single tax are splendid and I don't see how any intelligent man should reasonably oppose such a tax, and your leading article on the Cockshutt plows is the real thing.—Cecil Pearson, Waldron, Sask., Nov. 27, '11.

FIGHTING FARMERS' BATTLE

I wish you every success in your good work. The Guide is the only paper that is fighting the farmers' battle in earnest.—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley, Alta., Dec. 9, '11.

WORTH THEM ALL

Please accept one dollar for renewal to your valuable paper for it is worth all the other papers combined.—E. A. Whyte, Hamiota, Man., Dec. 4, '11.

WE HOPE SO

I appreciate the way in which you are showing up the manufacturers' system of doing business under protection and hope the farmers will have a little more influence at headquarters before long.—Andrew W. Tait, Semans, Sask., Dec. 4, '11.

WE CERTAINLY WILL

The best farmers' paper printed. Keep at it. We will get free trade with the States yet.—Rutherford Bros., Kelowna, Man.

WE ARE VERY GLAD

We feel that we cannot get along without The Guide in our family.—Alex. Thomson, N. Battleford, Sask., Dec. 12, '11.

I would not be without The Guide for anything.—J. C. Krug, Lorie, Sask., Dec. 1, '11.

A FRANK CRITICISM

I think that on the whole The Guide fills a much needed gap, but I don't at all like the stand it took in the last election. I voted against reciprocity because I had no doubt, although reciprocity would for a time at least raise the price of our grain, by voting for it I would have endorsed and expressed my approval of the deeds of the Laurier government. Such a disregard to election promises as that government showed was a disgrace not to be condoned even if it did put a few more dollars in my pocket. I say nothing of the notorious graft of some of its members and of the farce of starting out to build a railway with \$15,000,000 which is to cost actually \$200,000,000. What kind of business form is that? I must also say that I think your comments on the old country are entirely one-sided, and you also advocate government ownership of land. Does not every farmer desire to own his own land? Finally, I believe that when the United States people want our grain they will lower the duty.—P. H. Spencer, Milwood, Man., Nov. 27, '11.

HE NEEDS HELP

You would be doing me great favor by stopping The Guide at once, as I think it is of no benefit to the farmer. It is only a grit sheet sent out to try and corrupt the country. So in place of sending another dollar for renewal I want it no more.—Chas. Doan, North Portal, Sask., Nov. 25, '11.

A SUGGESTION

Cannot do without The Guide. Why cannot we elect the heads of the different provincial departments for a term of three years, have the candidates all on one ticket so as to keep out party politics?—Ole J. Olsen, Maloneck, Sask., Nov. 28, '11.

HOPE IN THE GUIDE

You are putting up a noble fight for equity and a square deal for the farmers and have effectively withstood the heavy guns of the enemy. Our hope is in The Guide.—James Ritchie, Milestone, Sask., Dec. 13, '11.

A GOOD WISH

Please find enclosed one dollar renewal of subscription to Guide. Long may you continue to advocate the cause of the farmers.—W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask.

MISSING A GOOD THING

I want you to stop your paper coming to me, as I have no more use for any such a paper as you put up.—Hugh Cauglin, Mather, Man.

AN ONTARIO VOICE

I cheerfully enclose my subscription to your valuable paper, and wish you and your paper and

WAY DOWN EAST

I subscribed to The Guide when the great delegation of farmers was in Ottawa, in Dec., 1910. Since then I have gone down in the fight for the rights of the people, but will rise again. We were bought out by the money of the Big Interests. I like your paper; it is making a good fight for popular rights. Keep it up.—A. B. Warburton, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

NEEDS THEM ALL

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for renewal of my subscription. I don't wish to miss one copy of it, as it is certainly the best paper that comes to my house. Don't you think it would be a great plan for the farmers to take their cue from the city of Winnipeg (re cement) and buy only American machinery; then they would know the duty paid would go into the revenue of the country and not into the pockets of the patriotic twenty-five hundred manufacturers?—J. D. Baskerville, Dominion City, Man.

CONGRATULATIONS

I wish to congratulate The Guide on its ability to stay with the fight against the manufacturers and combines. They certainly deserve all you give them. It was their campaigning in Ontario that won the last election. Nearly every local

transportation for our produce, and above all, freer access to trade with our neighbors to the south on equitable terms for both countries. Wishing you all success, I remain, yours truly, D. H. Evans, Rosetown, Sask.

NEVER ACCUSED OF IT YET

I could not live without The Guide as it is the only paper I can get any truth out of, except the Montreal Witness. They are my standbys. I would take The Guide if it cost \$5.00 per year instead of one. But don't ever be bought as others have or the farmers' movement will come to a standstill. Wishing you success, I am, yours very truly, R. W. Moffatt, Denholm, Sask.

WE WILL TRY

Keep up the fight. You are doing wonders.—Peter McLennan, Palermo, Sask.

GOOD

I cannot get along without The Guide.—John N. Frank, Mewasin, Alta., Jan. 8, 1912.

MOST USEFUL OF ALL

Thankful to say that The Guide is the most useful paper to me of any at present. Your stand for the rights of the farmer is excellent and needs encouraging. Yours sincerely, John T. Newman, Central Butte, Sask.

EDUCATION IS SPREADING

I wonder what the people who voted down reciprocity think now. I can take quite a lot of what we are getting now and not feel so bad just to see them take their medicine.—Geo. Rupp, Lampman, Sask.

GLAD TO HELP HIM

I have a homestead and pre-emption out here and am as poor as a church mouse, but I am hungry for The Guide. I think your paper is improving every issue. Please keep on sending it and I will pay you as soon as I can. Very truly yours, A. E. White, Hart, Sask., Jan. 15, 1912.

WE TRY TO

I think The Guide is alright to give us a little advice in the right direction to show us how we should travel.—John Heath, Goodlands, Man.

POWER IN THE WEST

Your paper is a power in the West.—A. S. Smith, Moosomin, Sask., Jan. 14, 1912.

THIS IS OUR AIM

Your paper has become a fixture in my home. I like your stand for the rights of the common herd. Your stand seems impregnable. I for one admire your fighting spirit. My sincere hope is that you will never show the yellow-brown and be swallowed up by the political organs that predominate our land. Success is yours, and in your stand for the rights of the people as a whole as is the germ of evolution, which will in time revolutionize the conditions of Canada.—S. M. Chambers, Rutland Station, Sask., Jan. 4, 1912.

VALUE FOR HIS MONEY

I consider The Guide as one of the best dollar's worth we get in the West.—G. S. Creech, Lloydminster, Sask., Jan. 4, 1912.

WE WILL STAND FIRM

I have read your paper for several years and can say I am highly pleased in the way you stand by the farmers. We are certainly passing through a trying period just now. Surely the government will wake up and legislate for the people. Let me say here, the defeat of reciprocity was a blow to my district that it will take years to overcome and farmers on every hand are making plans to get out of the country. It is hard to write thus in view of the fact that I have my little all here, but we are getting robbed on every hand and something must be done. Trusting you won't give us the slip, I am, yours truly, A. P. Montgomery, Estevan, Sask., Jan. 8, 1912.

CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS IT

As my subscription does not expire until June 6, 1912, I will make renewal now so as not to miss any copies. No farmer can afford to be without The Guide.—Frank Reynolds, Watertown, Sask., Jan. 9, 1912.

BEST OF ALL

Please send me the back copies of The Guide which I have not received and try to see that I get it regularly as far as it lies in your power. I would not like to lose one copy of it for I consider The Grain Growers' Guide the best independent paper that has been published so far and I wish it all the success it deserves.—S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man., Aug. 14, 1911.

WE WILL

Hoping you will keep right along the same independent course that you have always followed, as it is the only true one.—G. Strang, Dauphin, Man., Nov. 9, '11.

SOWING GOOD SEED

Yours is a fine book and you are sowing the seeds better than you think. You are bound to have a good crop before long.—Geo. Cross, Fitzmaurice, Sask.

HAPPY DAYS COMING

Good luck to the dear old Guide. Its principles are right, its editorials great and if it gets the support it merits (and I am confident it will) a happier day will dawn for the farmer.—James Barrie, Brightholme, Sask.

ONTARIO APPRECIATIVE

You will permit me to say that I value your paper highly and appreciate the work you are doing in education along co-operative lines.—J. W. Crow, Guelph, Canada, Oct. 4, '11.

CERTAINLY

Keep pushing on, we'll get free trade yet. We did not lose all the good things when the Liberal government fell.—Wm. Franklin, Deloraine, Manitoba, Oct. 31, '11.

THE BIG ADVERTISERS AS WELL AS THE SMALL ONES FIND IT PROFITABLE TO USE THE GUIDE

Saskatoon, Canada, January 18, 1912.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:

In reply to your favor of the 18th inst., we beg to advise that as our supply of Marquis wheat is sold we shall not be doing any further advertising this season. We shall be pleased, however, to give you a share of our patronage next year, and wish to say that the success we have had in disposing of our supply of seed this year is due not alone to the remarkable qualities of Marquis wheat, but to a very considerable extent to the excellence of your paper as an advertising medium.

Yours truly,

THE MOONEY SEED CO., LTD.

IT PAYS THE FARMER

Neepawa, Man., January 14, 1912.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

Just a line to ask you to withdraw at once my advertisement re Marquis wheat as I am just about sold out. Your magazine is certainly a marvelous medium for advertisement.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours very truly,

PAUL A. HOMER.

PAYS BETTER THAN OTHERS

Fergus, Ont., January 29, 1912

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing you copy for a series of ads., and in sending this copy we are pleased to say that the results which we have got from your paper have been splendid, and, considering the cost, we have got more inquiries from it than any other paper we do advertising in the West. We see that you have increased your rates and are sending you a new contract. We hope that in future our results will be as good as they have been in the past.

Wishing you success, we remain,

BEATTY BROS.,

Per J. B. Brown.

TOO MUCH BUSINESS

Beaver, Man., January 27, 1912.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

Your advertising columns have got us into such trouble that of necessity in order to permit of our obtaining enough sleep (which we are in danger of not getting) we have to sit up nights telling people we are sold out of Marquis wheat.

COX BROTHERS,

Beaver, Man.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention

Continued from Last Week

Increase of Directorate

The constitutional amendments committee, after presenting its report, was requested to consider the question of the formation of county associations, and at a later stage brought in a recommendation that the province be divided by federal electoral districts, each of the nine rural districts being represented by a director of the central association to be elected by the delegates from that district at the convention.

R. McKenzie pointed out that the appointment of nine directors instead of six would considerably increase the expenses of the association, and said it was for the delegates to consider whether the increased expenditure was likely to be justified by the results. He also expressed the opinion that a division by electoral districts was not suitable, as some electoral districts contained very few associations, while others contained a large number. In the constituency of Provencher there were not more than five or six associations, the great majority of the settlers not being English speaking people.

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan association, was asked for the experience of his province, and said they had fifteen directors, one for each of the nine crop districts and six directors at large. Where there were only a few branches in a large territory he considered there was all the more need of an energetic director to do organization work, and he advocated an effort to get the foreign-born settlers into the association as was being done successfully in Saskatchewan.

After discussion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted, with the understanding that it would come into effect at the next convention.

Iron and Steel Bounties

Moved by W. A. Rowe, of Neepawa, seconded by Josiah Bennett:

"That whereas many millions of dollars have been paid by the government of Canada in bounties to the iron and steel industry, and whereas owing to the protest of the Canadian people against a continuance of those bounties, the late government decided to discontinue them, and whereas those industries are now pressing the present government for a renewal of said bounties.

"Therefore this convention of Manitoba Grain Growers strongly protest against any such renewal of these bounties."

Votes for Women

Moved by Lewis St. George Stubbs, Birtle, seconded by W. A. Green:

"Whereas, the object of this association is to establish equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and whereas women should enjoy equal rights with men.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this association is in favor of votes for women on equal terms with men."

This resolution was received with great enthusiasm and supported by Frank Simpson, J. S. Wood, J. W. Scallion and other delegates. It was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

A Warning to Manufacturers

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Shirtcliffe and seconded by Peter Laidlaw:

"Whereas, the Canadian manufacturers are selling farm implements cheaper in other countries than in Canada and charging exorbitant prices to the Canadian farmer, and

"Whereas, by purchasing our implements in the United States we augment our Dominion revenue by the amount of duty on such implements.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we

STAY! AT THE SEYMORE HOTEL

When in Winnipeg
Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS
RATE \$2.00 PER DAY
FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS
Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop

the Grain Growers of Manitoba pledge ourselves that whenever possible we will purchase implements of American manufacture until such time as the tariff is removed."

This resolution was received with laughter and cheers. In moving it Mr. Shirtcliffe said the Winnipeg city council had purchased 25,000 barrels of cement from the United States, thereby saving the ratepayers \$3,500 and putting \$15,000 into the Dominion treasury, and it therefore seemed as if they were in favor of the policy advocated in the resolution.

T. W. Knowles said it was impossible to put the fear of God into the hearts of the manufacturers, because they did not know what it was (laughter), but if this resolution was passed it would make them fear for their dollars, which would have much more effect. Other delegates supported the resolution as a means of reprisal upon the manufacturers for their having defeated reciprocity.

Fred Barry opposed the motion, saying it would not be dignified for the convention to pronounce in favor of a boycott, and J. L. Brown, who thought the matter was being taken too seriously, suggested that it be withdrawn. He thought the discussion had done good, however.

R. M. Wilson, Merringhurst, moved that the resolution be laid on the table for a year, saying it would be a warning star in the West for the manufacturers in the East to keep their eyes fixed upon, and this proposal was unanimously agreed to.

It was also unanimously resolved, on the motion of J. E. Thacker, Ochre River, seconded by Peter Wright, Myrtle:

"That in the opinion of this convention the tariff on agricultural implements should be reduced at the present session of Parliament."

Life Membership

A resolution proposed by Thomas Drayson, Neepawa, in favor of the establishment of a life membership scheme, was considered at the last session of the convention held after the entertainment given on Friday evening by the students of the Baptist College. Mr. Drayson spoke of the advantages of a life membership scheme somewhat similar to that of the Saskatchewan association, and numerous questions with regard to this were answered by J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association. As the hour was late it was decided to leave the matter over to the next convention, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Drayson, Mr. Love, Ninga, and C. S. Watkins, Langdale, was appointed to prepare a detailed scheme and to draft the necessary amendment to the constitution.

Frank Simpson moved that Mrs. Josiah Bennett, who he said had attended the last four conventions, be elected the first life member of the association, and this having been seconded by D. D. McArthur, was carried with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Bennett gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND

G. Strang, of Dauphin, said if anyone wished to make a contribution to the funds of the association, there was no need to wait for the establishment of life membership. He pointed out the need of a large fund with which to carry out organization work and to fight the farmers' battle, and suggested that a fund be opened at The Grain Growers' Guide office, to which every supporter of the farmers' movement might send a contribution according to his means. He believed that \$100,000 could be raised in three months. He suggested that the fund be called "The Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund."

The proposal was enthusiastically received, and on the motion of W. Moffat it was resolved to open a fund for the purpose and under the name suggested by Mr. Strang, the moneys received to be paid into the Home Bank to the credit of the association and to be drawn upon by the directors.

The convention was closed shortly before midnight on Friday, January 26, after votes of thanks had been passed to the president and officers, to the city of Brandon for the use of the hall, to the Baptist College for the concert with which its members entertained the delegates, and to the press.

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATORS

THEIR GREAT SIMPLICITY

De Laval Cream Separators excel other separators not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability—but as well in their great simplicity.

There is nothing about the operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

Nor are there any parts of which adjustment is frequently necessary to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.

There is no need to fit and adjust parts to get them together right. They are so made that they cannot help go together right. All bearings and bushings are easy to replace. There are no complicated springs, keys, ball bearings or other fittings, that only an expert can properly adjust.

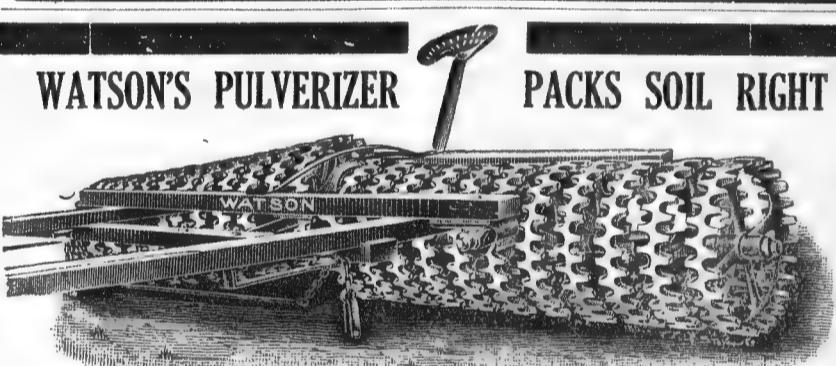
A person who has never touched a separator before can, if need be, unassemble a modern De Laval machine down to the last part within a few minutes and then re-assemble it again as quickly. This is something which cannot be done outside a shop with any other separator.

The only way to properly understand and appreciate De Laval superiority to other separators, is to look over, and better still to try, a 1912 De Laval machine. Every De Laval agent is glad to afford prospective buyers the opportunity to see and try a De Laval Separator.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG 173 WILLIAM STREET MONTREAL

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PACKS SOIL RIGHT



It packs the soil around the seed, crushes hard clods, and puts the soil into proper condition every way. Made in two sizes — for three or four horses. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

John Watson Mfg. Co.
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The Claims Bureau Is Reliable!

A Bureau operated by Railway Experts and Legal Department fills a long-felt

want. All legitimate claims against the transportation companies for loss, damage, delay, injury, etc., turned into money. Write for particulars. No trouble to explain our system. Rates checked for Mercantile Houses.

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715 SOMERSET BLOCK
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Enter my name for yearly membership, for which find enclosed Two Dollars (\$2.00).

Name _____

P.O. _____
Send money by Express Money Order, Postal Order or Registered Letter.



NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE CREDIT MEN'S PETITION

Editor, Guide:—Enclosed you will find copy of a petition sent to one of our merchants here from the Canadian Credit Men's Association asking for a temporary suspension of the car distribution clause of the Manitoba Grain Act. It is well known that the grain and elevator interests are behind the scheme, but the petition is so worded that any person who is not acquainted with the facts might readily be deceived. Coming from the source it does, from large mercantile interests, who no doubt are suffering because the farmers cannot get cars to ship their grain, this petition seems plausible enough. When I obtained the petition this morning it had the names of farmers on it who should know better, but who no doubt signed it thoughtlessly. I explained our position to the merchant and he is now entirely in sympathy with me after hearing the real facts. He told me that it looked all right and that it would do no harm to have farmers sign it.

I believe that the petition is being sent to all the merchants throughout the West and will be signed by many who don't know the real motive behind it all; an underhand scheme on the part of the railways and elevator interests to deprive farmers of their privilege in obtaining cars. These interests won't come out into the open and fight, but hide behind such a harmless looking thing as a Canadian Credit Men's Association. If any one looks at the matter right it can be readily seen that the railways, and railways only, are to blame for conditions resulting from the present car shortage. No amendments to the Grain Act can make the railways distribute cars properly.

As this is a very important matter, and as many farmers will be induced to sign this petition thoughtlessly, I think some effort should be made to sound a note of warning to farmers throughout the country. A great many of the petitions will be signed and sent in before anything can be done to stop it and the best we can do is to lay bare the whole scheme and if necessary get out a counter petition.

A. GARNETT,
Sec., Carman Branch M.G.G.A.

Editor, Guide:—As president of the Govan Grain Growers' Association, I deemed it my duty to write you a letter concerning the petition that you call our attention to in your issue of Jan. 31. This petition sent out by the Credit Men's Association has been circulated in our district and on account of its misleading statements quite a number of people had signed it, not realizing how they were endangering the rights of the farmers at large. However, we saw the danger and succeeded in stopping the signing of these petitions in this district.

It is not a change in the Grain Act re the distribution of cars that we want, but more cars and better transportation facilities. We can load the cars if we only get them, regardless of the elevators.

I loaded a car of wheat last month at Govan that stood on the siding for two weeks after it was loaded, before starting for its destination. Reciprocal demurrage would no doubt improve this condition. We can certainly substantiate The Guide arguments in the article dealing with the above mentioned petition, consequently we say to The Guide, keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
C. O. A. TRAVIS.
Govan, Sask., Feb. 3.

Note.—The above are samples of dozens of letters which we are receiving by every mail from all parts of the Western provinces warning farmers against signing the petition circulated by the Canadian Credit Men's Association asking for the suspension of that bulwark of the farmers' rights, the car distribution clause of the Grain Act. From Wauchope, Sask., a counter petition, bearing 60 signatures, has been sent to the authorities at Ottawa.—Ed.

✓ SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—On Sept. 7 the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association decided to start a co-operative store in this town with a view of reducing prices on general merchandise and holding up prices of farm produce. We opened our store on Oct. 2, and on making up the

A perusal of the letter will demonstrate the fact that Mr. Huffman does not understand the meaning of the word "responsible" as applied to the British form of government. British government is responsible to the people, not the people to the government. The Initiative and Referendum would destroy this principle, and as upholders of the British constitution we should not allow such innovations as the Initiative and Referendum. Mr. Huffman asks the members of the union whether they "have not enough intelligence and responsibility to vote upon laws under which they must live." Has Mr. Huffman never had occasion to require the services of a lawyer? Perhaps he may be one of those rare specimens of humanity who can, on occasion, do away with their services. I would also remind him that there are farmers who help to make laws, but the pity of it is there are not more of them doing that work. The principle of the Initiative and Referendum is not needed under the British form of government, as when occasion requires the people can make themselves heard very distinctly, e.g., woman's suffrage, the veto, and reciprocity. It may be said that the last named is a bad example as it mis-carried, but I understand that vote for vote reciprocity received a majority of the votes cast by the electorate. The trouble at present is that the system of representation is defective and I believe before long a political party will have "proportional representation" as one of its planks. That is just as soon as there is a consensus of opinion that the public demand it.

W. J. B. CANNAN.

Macklin, Sask.

"PROTECTING" THE FARMER

Editor, Guide:—In course of conversation with a neighboring farmer, who cast his vote against reciprocity, the

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

At the Brandon convention it was the unanimous opinion of the 600 delegates present that the chief need of the association was money for the carrying on of its educational work. It was evident that the problems confronting the farmers could only be solved by securing the support of public opinion. The association felt the need of educating the general public to the absolute justice of their demands. The delegates realized that in order that the Manitoba farmers might save themselves from the greed of Special Privilege it would be necessary to make further sacrifices. To this end The Grain Growers' Guide was authorized to receive subscriptions for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment fund. The money received will all be placed in the Home Bank to the credit of the association, and all subscriptions received will be acknowledged through The Guide. Any person in Manitoba who feels that the association is doing a worthy work should send in his subscription at once. It is the hope to raise \$50,000 in the next three months. Make cheques and money orders payable to The Grain Growers' Guide, and mark on the outside of the envelope, "Farmers' Fighting Fund." Don't write about anything else in the same letter. Subscriptions will be received for any amount from 25 cents up. Short letters on this subject will be gladly received and as many as possible published.

Subscriptions Acknowledged

J. S. Wood, Oakville, Man.	.....	\$10.00
George Love, Ninga, Man.	.....	5.00
T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, Man.	.....	15.00
John Spencer, Winnipeg, Man.	.....	10.00
G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, Man.	.....	10.00
Cartwright Association	.....	6.00
William Moffatt, Souris, Man.	.....	5.00
		\$61.00

accounts for the past three months find results of trading so encouraging that we have decided to increase our capital and extend the business. Now, there are other Grain Growers' Associations in different parts of the province who have the same idea, and if a few such stores could work in sympathy with each other it should be an easy matter to make far better terms with the wholesaler and manufacturer than one isolated store. We would be glad to get in touch with any branch of the association which purposes starting a store.

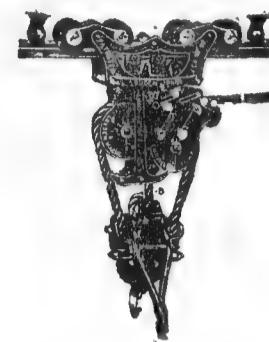
F. E. RENOUEF,
Manager Bowsman Farm Co.
(Incorporated).
Bowsman River, Man.

OPPOSES DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—In the Alberta section of your issue of the 17th inst you publish a letter from a Mr. Bert Huffman in which he satirizes the members of the Chauvin Union of the U.F.A. for having the backbone to vote down a certain resolution concerning the establishment of the principle of the Initiative and Referendum on the ground that it would "do away with responsible government."

following argument was produced: "That as the underlying principle of free trade as advanced by Cobden and put into operation in England is 'take off the tariff and you reduce the price,' hence it is absolutely suicidal for the Canadian farmers to persist in their demands for reciprocal free trade with the U. S. in agricultural products." In other words, because free imports have reduced the price of food stuffs in England, reciprocal free trade in these commodities between U. S. and Canada would still further reduce the price obtained in Canada.

There is one part of the above statement I am heartily in accord with, viz., "Take off the tariff and you reduce the price" of any article, the cost of which is increased by the tariff. But as the value of none of the cereals produced in Canada are enhanced one iota by the tariff, you cannot reduce their value by abolishing this tariff. I am prepared to stake my farm against my neighbor's jack knife that he cannot show that the Ogilvie Milling Co. pays even a fractional part of the 10 cents per bushel import tax on wheat to the Canadian producer! But leaving this part of the question I will proceed to a more important one.

YOU NEED THE MONEY A
Louden Sling Outfit
WILL SAVE YOU

Philanthropy has no part in farm economics. You want your work done as cheaply as possible. Use a Louden Sling Carrier in your barn and save one-half the wages you otherwise pay for handling your hay, straw sheaves and storing them in your mows. Stop this extra expense. Send us a card for free illustrated catalog and learn how.

Don't wait! Get busy; send it now!

It means dollars to you.
Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
513 Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
Perfect Barn and Stable Equipments
Clay Gates, etc.

The positions of England and Canada are diametrically opposite. The former is an importer of raw material, the latter an exporter. While it is "business" for England to buy her raw material on the lowest market, it is equally "business" that Canada should sell hers on the highest. England removes her tariffs—all restrictions—to induce the greatest possible number of competitive sellers, and thereby creates the cheapest market on which to buy, whereas the object of Canada should be to induce all countries to remove restrictions—tariffs—against us, in order to draw the greatest possible number of buyers. We have nothing to fear from the "twelve favored nations," as we are already meeting them at home (on the basis of Liverpool prices) and abroad on the cheapest market which world competition can produce. We have, therefore, a most extraordinary anomaly in the stand taken by my anti-reciprocity neighbor, viz., that while they profess to hold to the idea that protection is to the best interests of Canada that high prices may prevail for farm products, they not only reject free entry of these into one of the highest protective countries in the world (thereby rejecting a valuable competitive buyer), but maintain that our only salvation lies in selling to a free trade country whose admitted policy is to reduce prices to the very last dot, and which must, in the very nature of England's requirements, continue so. How is it that the intelligent producer of raw material and consumer of manufactured goods is fooled by the anti-reciprocity? Is it not plain to see that the Special Privilege interest is to keep out competitors for the purchase of our raw material, so that they can procure such at the lowest possible price; and at the same time hold up the tariff on manufactured articles so that those producers of raw material must buy on the highest possible market? The policy of the railways is identical with that of the manufacturers, "Keep out any competition that might infringe on our rights" and "bleed the farmer till he can't stand up." There are from 85% to 95% of the Western farmers heavily mortgaged, the "nigger in the fence" is out on the road doing a roaring business, but Mr. Farmer and Mr. Workman cannot see him through party spectacles. The remedy is obvious.

W. G. FITZGERALD.
Grenfell, Sask.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Editor, Guide:—With reference to the letter appearing under this heading in your issue of Jan. 17, allow me to say that the Chauvin Union is always open to conviction by argument, but not by abuse.

Yours truly,
T. C. FOREMAN.
Chauvin, Alta., Feb. 8.

DOLLARS
IN A PERFECT
SEED BED

The way to get good, paying crops is to prepare a perfect seed bed. Every farmer knows that it pays to have a firm well pulverized seed bed.

**Dunham's Special Canadian
Soil Packer**

break up the lumps, pulverize the top soil, pack the sub-soil, smooth off the field and leave it in just the right condition, to insure bumper crops. They do the work easily, too. Send for catalogue. Then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Dunham Soil Packer. Dunham's have STEEL FRAMES. Other makes have woodframes. The 2 poles may be thrown together, a very desirable feature when hitching packer to the engine.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN GERMANY

The final result of the German elections leaves the standing of the Reichstag as follows:

Socialists, 110.
Centrists, 97.
Conservatives, 71.
National Liberals, 47.
Radicals, 42.
Racial parties, 33.
Independent, 1.

The Socialists held 58 seats in the last Reichstag, and the result is a decided triumph for that party.

The balance of power in the new Reichstag is said to be held by the National Liberal party, which by co-operating with either the reactionaries (Centrists and Conservatives) or the progressives (Radicals and Socialists) can create a majority. It is regarded as doubtful, however, whether they can form a working alliance with either wing.

Following are among the demands of the Socialist Democratic party:

Abolition of the monarchy; abolition of the Bundesrat and the upper houses of the state legislatures; abolition of the standing army and creation of a national guard; responsibility of the cabinets to the Parliaments; election of all officers by popular vote; Initiative, Referendum and Recall, and per capita representation to all legislative bodies; nationalization of all means of production; heavier taxation of the great fortunes and incomes; manhood suffrage and ballot for women; abolition of indirect taxes and of the duties on the necessities of life; shortening of hours of labor by law; prohibition of child labor; stringent women labor laws; compulsory better safety devices; creation of industrial courts on broader lines; improved inspection of industrial plants and home industries; home rule for municipalities.

NO DUTY ON EXHIBITS

Lethbridge, Alta., Feb. 7.—The United States Customs division of the treasury department has made a ruling permitting the free return to the United States of the machinery and other articles brought to Lethbridge, Alta., for exhibition at the seventh International Dry-Farming Congress and Dry-Farmed Products Exposition, Oct. 21-26.

In a letter to John T. Burns, executive secretary-treasurer of the Dry-Farming Congress, Hon. F. M. Halstead, chief of the customs service, writes from Washington, D.C., that provision has been made for the return duty free of any articles, live stock or machinery, sent out of the United States for temporary use at the Congress exposition or in connection with the Congress. Any machinery or exhibits disposed of in Alberta will be subject to Canadian duty, and all exhibits will be admitted under bond, to be released upon return to the States.

FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

A strong delegation, in which will be included leading members of the Trades and Labor council, the Manitoba Grain Growers, the Royal Templars of Temperance, and others associated with the Direct Legislation league, will wait upon the members of the provincial cabinet Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock, by appointment. They will submit a concrete proposition for the taking of a general referendum on the question throughout the province. A similar dele-

gation waited on Premier Roblin a year ago, and was advised to continue the campaign of education. Since that time the question has been very much to the front in Manitoba, and its advocates are confident that if given an opportunity the voters of the province will pronounce in favor of the reform.

A FREE TRADE BROADSIDE

The next issue of the Free Trader, which is the fighting journal of the free trade forces of Great Britain, will be in reality an international attack upon the protective system. There will be articles from the pen of leading writers and thinkers of sixteen of the world's foremost countries, showing the evils of protection and the benefits of international free trade. Free trade is gaining ground in the world today more rapidly probably than in any time during the last fifty years. This next copy of the Free Trader will be full of valuable information for those who are opposed to protective tariffs and believe that nature should be allowed to take its course in the direction of trade. Those who are interested in the tariff situation in Canada, United States, Germany, Australia, Russia and Great Britain will be interested in the next issue of the Free Trader. It will be published shortly, and we expect to have a few copies to supply through the

FOR INDIGESTION**AND ALL
STOMACH
& LIVER
TROUBLES
TAKE**

Indigestion means torturing pain, intense weariness, wretched days and wakeful nights. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain; in short, it means shattered health and a broken constitution unless you root it out without delay. Mother Seigel's Syrup has no rival as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Try it to-day!

**MOTHER SEIGEL'S
SYRUP**

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size.
A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

book department at 15 cents each. Any person wishing a copy should send in at once and their orders will be held until the magazine arrives.

The difficulties of midwinter railroading in Alaska are suggested by the fact that

when a few days ago the first train for more than two weeks arrived at Cordova on the Copper River and Northwestern railroad, the train consisted of six mogul engines, a rotary snow plow, two passenger cars and a few freight cars. There were six passengers.

This is for you if Your Thoughts are on Tractors

Each year hundreds of men take the big stride forward, make the vital change, replace HORSE power with HORSES' power concentrated. No need, nowadays, to preach Tractor *versus* Horses. The profit-piling ability of the tractor is known. The question of today is not "Shall I buy a tractor?" but "Which tractor shall I buy?" If YOUR mind is dwelling on that question you are the man to receive our book. Send the coupon while you're at this page



Breaking with a 15-30 Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractor

WE SELL Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors, 15-30 and 30-60 h.p. Sizes
Gasoline Engines, all Types, Portable and Stationary, 1 to 500 h.p. Marine Engines
Binder Engines, adapted for all makes of Binders
Hand and Power Pumps for every purpose
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2-12

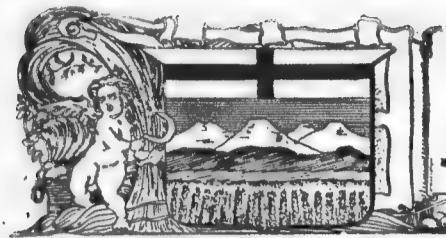
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ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN

There is a general impression that a large quantity of seed grain will be required for distribution throughout this province in the spring, and as the season is rapidly advancing and the time for seeding will soon be upon us, I have received instructions from a special committee appointed by this association to consider the whole question, to request that every farmer who will be in need of seed grain to write at once to the Central office of the United Farmers of Alberta, 608 Leeson and Lineham Block, Calgary, stating the quantity of seed grain required, whether wheat, oats, barley or flax, and such further information as to the location of the homestead, amount of land under cultivation, etc., which may be of assistance in securing full data as to the conditions now existing and the amount of grain required. As the time for action is short, will all who are interested kindly write at once so that full data can be secured.

We have already been informed that assistance will be forthcoming in some districts where homesteaders have not yet secured their patent, this upon the authority of the commissioner of immigration, but this assistance will not be sufficient for many districts, and further than this the trouble in the past has been that this information has become known at such a late date that many farmers requiring grain have either been unable to secure same or it has arrived at such a late date that it was practically useless. For this reason we have decided to offer our services in securing all information possible on the subject so that no delay may arise in the securing of applications and distribution of grain.

We would ask for your co-operation and prompt attention to this matter. If you do not require grain yourself you may know of a neighbor who does and a word from you might prevent considerable delay. This is a matter where all can help and for the advancement of our province all are requested to do so. Please consider this question seriously and let us hear from you at an early date.

All letters received will be promptly acknowledged and further information will be supplied by the undersigned.

EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary, U.F.A.

Stansleigh Union held a meeting on January 6, at which the following officers were elected:—President, A. Rouseley; vice-president, Harold Mallough; secretary-treasurer, Earle Mallough. The retiring secretary-treasurer, E. H. Tweddle, was appointed delegate to the convention. Addresses on the financial benefit to be derived from one dollar invested in fees to the U. F. A. were given by B. H. Tweddle and J. H. Mallough. After these addresses one could have no doubts of the investment being a very profitable one. At the next meeting Mr. Larson will lead a discussion on the improvement of live stock for the farm.

E. H. TWEDDLE, Sec'y.
Macklin, Sask.

The latest union to join the ranks is Keoma, where on January 6 last W. M. Galloway succeeded in effecting the organization of a local with 17 members. There is every prospect of a big live branch at this point as the district is well settled and the farmers are all active. The first officers elected are: President, T. D. Park; vice-president, P. A. Gundersen; directors, J. G. Ranby, N. T. Thompson, O. Cox, J. G. Stevens, A. Holweg; secretary-treasurer, W. N. Rintoul, all of Keoma post office.

The first annual meeting of Bowell Union was held on Jan. 6. Satisfactory reports were presented by the retiring officers, the secretary showing a balance on hand of \$49.62. The following officers were elected for 1912:—President, Jas. Darraugh; vice-president, Geo. J. Coulthard; secretary-treasurer, L. M. Mansfield.

L. M. MANSFIELD, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of Lake View Union, No. 71, was held on Jan. 3 and was fairly well attended. The new Municipal Act now before the legislature was discussed at length, the general opinion being that the act would tend for the betterment of existing conditions in the rural districts, the clause referring to the single tax system being especially commended. A motion by Messrs. L. McComb and W. J. Moran to this effect was unanimously carried. Officers for 1912 are:—President, J. R. Quinlan; vice-president, W. J. Moran; secretary-treasurer, D. Cameron; directors, D. McComb, J. A. McNiece, J. M. Hay, T. Berrington, Sr., and G. Smith.

DONAL CAMERON, Sec'y.

The annual meeting of Hill End Union, No. 137, was held at the home of Mr. Longhurst on Jan. 11 when officers elected for the coming year were:—President, T. J. Way; vice-president, J. Coulthwaite; secretary-treasurer, G. W. Healy; directors, A. Baker, E. Snider, A. Goldstrom, E. Baker, R. Niblock and E. Longhurst.

GORDON W. HEALY,
Sec'y.

Claresholm Five Mile Union ask:—Can you give us a date not far distant for a district convention in Claresholm. We want a farmers' elevator here and our members are ready to go right ahead with or without government assistance. If you could furnish us with a little information on this matter we would be pleased. We want to discuss the co-operative principle and form a company

pleased with the new constitution and we generally agreed with the action of the U. F. A. in disposing of the resolutions. We warmly sympathized with the compulsory hail insurance resolution that came in for so much discussion. I was instructed to write and ask if anything could be done in regard to sending a speaker into this district. We felt that a stranger chosen from the ranks of the U. F. A. would be the means of doing much good. We will make preparations for a big meeting and make it a success. The question of Direct Legislation was brought up at the meeting and with the help of our delegate everyone present was persuaded to sign the petition. We hope to obtain many more signatures in the near future.

A. P. MOAN,
Sec.-Treas.

The annual meeting of Eight Mile Lake Local Union, No. 307, was held on Jan. 13. F. X. Beingessner was elected president; Guy Voisey, vice-president; and G. A. Fath, secretary-treasurer. It was resolved that each member of the union be taxed 50 cents, such money to be used for the payment of the secretary-treasurer. Strong resolutions were also passed in favor of compulsory hail insurance and the enforcement of reciprocal demurrage. The meeting was also in favor of a system of co-operative gopher poisoning.

G. A. FATH,
Sec.-Treas.

The annual meeting of Ellesmere Union

AN APPRECIATION

To Our Readers

No doubt our patrons and all the farmers of the West, who are interested in the welfare of their own industry, will be glad to learn that The Guide now takes the premier place amongst Western Canadian farm journals. Never before in our history have we met with such a splendid response from all parts of the three prairie provinces. During the past three months we have added

3,000 NEW NAMES TO OUR LIST

The Guide has now the largest paid circulation of any farm journal in Canada. Subscriptions have been received in such large numbers that it is taxing our staff to the limit to cope with the extra pressure of business. Under the circumstances our friends will readily understand that in some instances new subscribers have been subjected to a little delay in the delivery of their periodicals. We would ask them to be patient, with the assurance that they will be absolutely sure of receiving The Guide for 52 weeks dating from the time their names appear on our mailing list. We shall be glad if subscribers who have sent in their remittance and have not yet received their paper, would communicate with our Subscription Department at once. Every effort will be made to keep our records up to date and to supply all back numbers.

A special word of praise is due our agents for the splendid support they have extended to the staff in the way of helping along the good cause. It is due to their efforts and to the co-operation of our friends that we have made such phenomenal progress during the present subscription season.

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

Send your renewals along promptly and assist in the great work of organization. Subscribers who send their remittances to us before date of expiry will be certain to get credit for one year from the time their subscriptions expire.

OUR CLUBBING OFFERS

We have received several enquiries from subscribers respecting the non-delivery of the American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion and the Family Herald and Weekly Star. Our friends on the other side of the line and at Montreal are experiencing the same difficulty as we are. Subscriptions are flowing in so rapidly that they are having great difficulty in getting their publications off up to time.

We hope our readers will appreciate our difficulties and be patient with us in this, our great progressive year.

if possible. This winter we have had 17 cars of coal, 8 of flour, and 2 of apples, also 5 tons of prunes. Our apple proposition was very satisfactory and the fruit was in splendid condition. On some barrels the freight cost more than the apples, but even then they were much cheaper than we could get them from British Columbia. We sent a delegation of eight members to the convention this year so were well represented.

R. K. PECK,
Sec.-Treas.

Gwynne Union held a most enthusiastic meeting on Jan. 20. Our delegate, Mr. John Maynard, gave us an admirable report of the convention. We were much

was held at the schoolhouse in the Rosemead district, but it was unanimously decided to hold all future meetings at Ellesmere. The following officers were elected:—President, J. S. McBrayne; vice-president, H. T. Snider; secretary-treasurer, H. Davis. It was decided that the secretary-treasurer be paid a salary of ten dollars per year, and he was instructed to ascertain the rate at which a carload of posts could be purchased by the union and report at the next meeting.

H. DAVIS,
Sec.-Treas.

Clover Bar Union has a membership of 34, and the officers are: president, Geo. Taylor; vice-president, J. O. Par-

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Hon. President: James Bower - Red Deer
President: W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. Fream - Calgary

Vice-Presidents: First, A. Cochrane, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, District Directors: Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry.

minster; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Wilkinson; directors: H. M. Quebec, M. Drysdale, A. Clark, A. Gillies, J. A. Davies.

W. F. WILKINSON, Sec'y.
Clover Bar, Alta.

The annual meeting of the Ghost Pine Union was held on December 16, and the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Huxley; vice-president, Lee Abram; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Ferry. Directors, W. Johnson, J. J. Johnson, A. J. Cameron.

A. J. CAMERON, Sec'y.
Ghost Pine, Alta.

The farmers of the Sheerness and Richdale districts have organized a new union of the U. F. A. and have already secured 21 members, which fact goes to show that we are very much in earnest. The work is new to all of us, but we will be heard from, and right at the start would like all the information available on the subject of co-operation.

J. E. HUNTER, Sec'y.
Sheerness, Alta.

A new union has been organized at Sedalia and there is every prospect of a good active membership. The temporary secretary is Edward Groat, of Sedalia, Alta.

Kasimir Union has a membership of 46, and is doing good work in the district. At the last meeting we unanimously passed resolutions in favor of Direct Legislation and the Saskatchewan system of public owned elevators.

L. L. CUTTER, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

Hardisty Union has resolved: "That this union place itself on record as favoring the co-operative plan of handling elevators as adopted in Saskatchewan."

J. G. TURGEON, Sec'y.
Hardisty, Alta.

The annual meeting of Beaver Creek Union was held on December 23, when the following officers were elected: President, L. Magean; vice-president, J. Durocho; secretary-treasurer, Emile Magean; directors, L. Anderson, J. Croy, J. Dumal. Auditors: A. G. Bowie, S. C. Shepard.

E. MAGEAN, Sec'y.
Therian, Alta.

The annual meeting of Namaka Union was held on December 30. Mr. J. H. Shouldice, in the absence of the president, occupied the chair. The secretary submitted the balance sheet, which showed a credit balance of \$21.05. The election of officers for 1912 resulted as follows: President, D. McBean; vice-president, J. H. Shouldice; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Laurie.

Mr. S. Ball proposed that we start the New Year with a social dance on somewhat the same lines as the one held last year and the meeting appointed a committee consisting of the officers and Messrs. Bell and Hedge to carry out the arrangements for the evening of January 12.

JOHN P. LAURIE, Sec'y.
Namaka, Alta.

The annual meeting of Brunetta Union was held on December 23, when the following were elected to office for 1912: President, H. Nagle; vice-president, D. Williams; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Smith. It was decided to elect directors at the next meeting. We are sending one delegate to the annual convention, and we start the New Year with a membership of sixty.

W. H. SMITH, Sec'y.
Brunetta, Alta.

Have You 40 Shares of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock?

¶ Every farmer and member of his family over twenty-one years of age is now allowed to hold forty Shares of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock instead of four as formerly. Many of our first shareholders who took a few shares when the Company started are so satisfied with their investment that they are now sending in the cash for the full forty Shares.

¶ The reason is plain:—

Since the first year their Stock has never paid less than a 10 per cent. dividend. Their Shares have already increased in value 20 per cent., and Stock that they bought for \$25.00 is now selling for \$30.00.

The Company has grown to be one of the largest, if not the largest grain commission and export company in Canada, and one of the foremost co-operative companies in the world.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has so improved conditions in the grain market that the farmer is now getting several cents a bushel more for his grain than he would be getting if this Company were not in the business.

¶ If you are interested in this investment, write for booklets and circulars.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alta.

USE THE GUIDE'S LITTLE

CLASSIFIED ADS. WILL SELL WHAT YOU HAVE OR GET YOU WHAT YOU WANT

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

Per Word	
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

Payable in advance, name and address included in count. Every figure counts as one word.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

NON-RESIDENT OWNER HAS 1,100 ACRE farm with 800 acres broken, with good buildings. 18 miles from Winnipeg, at Shananaw, and desires responsible and capable tenant on a 5 years' lease. Will furnish power plow and other machinery up to \$8,000. Also will consider stocking farm to raise horses and mules on a mutually satisfactory basis. If you can't show a good record as a farmer, don't answer. Harris & Chisholm, 503 McGreevy Block, Winnipeg.

161 ACRES OF FIRST CLASS BLACK loam, clay subsoil, all under cultivation with a good granary. Situated 3 1/2 miles south-west of Maryfield. This district is famed for its good crops; it is also in a first class farming community. As I have quit farming I will sacrifice at \$23 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance crop payments. For full particulars write without delay. Thomas Harrison, c/o O. H. Heafy, Big River, via Prince Albert, Sask. 28-3

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 1/4 SECTION NEAR McAuley, Man., in thriving district with telephone. 300 acres cultivated, 120 acres summer fallow, 1/4 section fenced. Sure cropping locality, good 7-roomed house, basement and furnace; large barn and granary; never-failing water supply; two schools; \$25 per acre; \$2,000 cash. Terms easy, owner retiring to reside in England. Immediate possession. H. Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 28-6

SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homesellers wanted. H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

WANTED—FARM TO RENT, HALF OR three-quarter section, on shares or management, by fully experienced married man. References given. Apply Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

NO. 1 FRUIT AND FARM LANDS FOR sale. Splendid climate. Prices very reasonable. Main line C.P.R. Write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 29-5

TO RENT—FINE FARM ON THE FAMOUS Hanley Plains; two sections; about 700 acres summer fallow; good buildings. Fine chance for a hustler. Box 176, Hanley, Sask. 28-4

RENTERS WANTED—I WANT SEVERAL renters for quarter and half section farms near Milestone. Write care Robt. J. Brandon, "Att'y," Milestone, Sask. 27-3

WANTED—A TENANT FOR 30 ACRES potato and 40 acres of oat land. 35 miles from Winnipeg. Box 17, Grain Growers' Guide. 28-6

HALF SECTION 5 MILES FROM TOWN, nearly all broken, for sale. Reasonable. Apply to J. J. Thiessen, Aberdeen, Sask.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices. Give particulars and write for loan application. Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 28-18

NOTICE of MEETING

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIA-tion will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sundland, sec-treas. 24-18

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

STOCK BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column, compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORK-shires and B.P. Rocks. Albion, rising three years. Canadian champion. Winnipeg and Brandon. Top Notch (Imp.) rising two years, first at Brandon. Mares and fillies also prize winners. A splendid lot of young sows being bred for spring farrows. Some choice Rock cockerels. All at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOR SALE.—Baron Chief (6870) rising 5 years, a good stock horse. Macgregor of Willowdale (11940) rising 3 years. Both these horses combine quality with substance; also four brood mares (three in foal), extra good ones, well matched. The above horses have won 52 first and 12 second prizes at Regina, Saskatoon and Davidson fairs in 8 years. George Jeffrey, Davidson, Sask.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

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A SNAP—HOLSTEIN BULL, ELEVEN months. Bred by James Herriott, Souris, from good producing stock. As I have only one for sale, will sell cheap. Thomas Venables, Fort River, Man. 27-6

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JOHN TEESE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

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BARGAINS—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HURON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 80 h.p. double undernounted engines; one 30 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellermoe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg.

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YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale, September litters. C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. sta. and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. sta.; telephone via Arcola.

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Cockerels \$8 each, two for \$5; yearling hens and pullets, \$1.50 and \$2 each; exhibition cockerels priced on application. All are bred from my Man. P. Show winners. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

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BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS OF PRIZE winning stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.00, f.o.b. Killarney, Man. J. D. McLean.

PURE BREED WHITE ROCK AND SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching. Mrs. S. Carruthers, Umatilla, Man. Shipping station, Grandview. 29-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE at \$2 each f.o.b. Pense. R. G. Keys, Pense, Sask. 28-8

PURE BREED S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER-els for sale. \$1.50 each. Robert Patterson, Wawanee, Man. 26-6

TWO PURE BREED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale, \$2.50 each. John Mair, Elgin, Man. 27-6

FOR SALE.—PURE BREED BRONZE TUR-keys. Cockerels, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

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MEN WANTED WITH PUSH AND EX-perience. Rumely gas engineer, International engineer, two or three farm hands, by the year. Good wages to right parties. Reply, giving experiences. T. O. Gronnerud, Sedley, Sask. 29-2

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SEED OATS AND BARLEY.—GARTON'S Regenerated Abundance oats and Six-Rowed Mensury barley; also Two-Rowed Brewery barley. Apply Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 26-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—REGENERATED Abundance, 40 cents per bushel. Car lots Wroxton, 50 cents per bushel Wroxton or Saltcoats, bags extra. Snow Shamrock Farming Co., Saltcoats, Sask. 28-6

SEED OATS FOR SALE.—2,500 BUSHELS White Side oats, weighing 42 lbs. to bus., 95 per cent. germination; also 1 car of Newmarket oats, 41 lbs. to bus., all clean, 95 per cent. germination. Price 40 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Saltcoats. L. Martin, Saltcoats, Sask. 28-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE. First class seed. Sample on request. 8 1/2 cents per pound; 500 pounds or more, 8 cents per pound, sacks included. Cash with order. No order accepted less than fifty pounds. T. W. Burns, Wilburn Farm, Stoughton, Sask. 26-4

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FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY OF CHOICE seed Flax, clean and warranted free of noxious seeds. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask.

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SEED FOR SALE.—GARTON'S BLACK Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

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RED FIFE, PERFECTLY CLEAN. \$1 PER bushel, f.o.b. Medora. T. K. Spence, Maple Dale Farm, Medora, Man. 25-6

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

WANTED BY THE BENITO FARMERS' Elevator Co., to get in touch with elevator builders and contractors re the construction of a 35,000 or 40,000 bushel elevator. C. W. Banks, Sec., Thunder Hill, Man. 28-6

OAKVILLE AND SALEM ASSOCIATIONS desire to purchase binder twine by carload. Send samples and prices. C. H. Burnell, Oakville, Man.

WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES FOR binder twine, car lot; also prices for formaldehyde, harvester's oil and coal oil. Sec., North Star Association, station Birdview, post office Gledhow, Sask. 27-6

WANTED BY THE SOURIS GRAIN Growers' association—car lots of cordwood, also cars of good seed barley and oats. Send prices and samples to Percy Nordlinger, Box 117, Souris, Man. 27-6

AUTOMOBILES.—WE HAVE SOME GOOD snaps in used cars. Let us tell you more about them. Ford Motor Co., 309 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE.—150 TONS OF BALED HAY. Good quality. J. W. Hay, Findlay, Man. 29-6

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TENDERS

TENDERS ARE CALLED FOR UP TO March 1, 1912, for the sale of the Clydesdale stallion Ardiamont (5759) (12803) to the highest bidder making satisfactory arrangements. The stallion may be seen at Simpson Bros. barn, Birch Hills, Sask., and information will be supplied by applying to Simpson Bros., Birch Hills, or E. W. Skirrow, secretary of the Birch Hills Live Stock Ass., Ltd., St. Louis, Sask. 29-3

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Following a season when so much grain was frozen and otherwise damaged, it is imperative that all seed grain should be tested as to its germinating power before it is sown. Oat kernels show less sign of frost damage externally, though their germinating power is more easily destroyed by frost than that of wheat or barley, and no one should sow untested seed of any grain.

There are seed testing laboratories in each of the Western provinces where seed will be tested free of charge, and though with proper care any person can make the test himself, it would be more satisfactory to send a sample also to the government laboratories, where the testing is carried on under uniform conditions and by experts trained in the work. We have been notified that samples will be tested by the government at the following places:

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Provincial Seed Laboratory, Regina.

Dominion Seed Laboratory, Calgary, and

Seed Brauch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The name and address of the sender should be attached to the package, and a brief letter respecting the matter should be sent under separate cover. About half a pound of grain should be sent.

Railway Financing

Continued from Page 7

and helping support the railways and other privileged classes in this effort. However, that's another story. The great question at the moment is whether or not the agricultural interests are going to hold together on this clear cut issue of freight rates. Are they going to slop along as they have been doing forever, helping their opponents win the victory over them, or are they going to eventually "become wise" and cease to play the game for the owners of the privileges?

Railways and the People

Let us now examine for a moment the relationship existing between the railways and the people. It is really less than a century since steam railways came into use, and the great growth all over the world, in railway circles, has taken place within the past half century or so. Consequently we have had but slight experience as yet, in the matter of adjusting the relationship between the railways and the people in such a manner as to assure to each satisfactory results without undue advantage to either. By the time the end of the present century is reached, no one can doubt we will have reached a much fairer and more satisfactory relationship than now exists. Whether this will be through government ownership and operation, government ownership and private operation, or private ownership and operation under government control, is impossible to say. At present, the tendency seems to be towards the latter and we already have our railway commissions exercising control—theoretically if not practically—over almost all the acts of the railway.

Right here arises a point which requires further attention. Why is it, it may rightly be asked, that we should consider we have a right to dictate, through a commission, how the railways should operate their business and what tolls they should levy? If we have a right to interfere in the operation of railways and to dictate how they shall be conducted, why should we not also have the right to dictate to the farmers, the grocers and merchants and manufacturers in like manner?

The question is a perfectly fair one and undoubtedly requires an answer which is not manifestly a subterfuge. Some offer the answer that a railway is a common carrier. But that is, to the average man, no more an answer than if no answer whatever were given. We must show that there is some essential difference, else by insisting upon the right to interfere with the railway, we create a precedent whereby we admit the right of outside interference in our own businesses. This latter we are not prepared to admit, knowing that such would be inimical to our best interests and to the best interests of the country at large. Must we then admit that we have no right to interfere with the railways? I think not.

Who made the Railways?

There is an essential difference between the creation and ownership of railways and the creation and ownership of agricultural, commercial or manufacturing industries. The essential difference lies in the fact that the latter group is, or is assumed to be, and should be, the result of individual effort, unassisted by government (the people). Did anyone ever hear of a railway which was constructed from start to finish and operated without the people being called upon to contribute either in grants of money, land, or rights or privileges of some character? Yet the railway is owned by its shareholders, and the profits, if any, are drawn by them and not by the people at large who in large part created the railway.

If the word ownership is to have any moral or economic significance, if we are to continue to use it to designate the rights to an article produced or paid for solely by the person claiming those rights, it would seem necessary to add a new word to the English language. That new word must express the position of modified proprietorship of him who holds that which was produced or paid for by some one else. Else must be weakened the sacredness or inviolability which we all have demanded must attach to rightful ownership. For instance, the ownership which a thief exercises over a stolen article must not be the same ownership which the real owner should exercise over it, even though the thief were strong enough to retain possession. Otherwise ownership becomes a meaningless term. In like

manner the ownership by private individuals of a railway built or paid for wholly or in part by the government—the people—cannot in good morals be permitted to carry with it the same inviolability as would properly attach to it if the government had had no hand therein. Otherwise what fool would ever build a railway or a house or a factory at his own expense?

Give All: Get Nothing

All this has been more or less recognized by governments in their business relationship with railways. Practically always this governmental assistance is given subject to the railways fulfilling certain obligations to carry out their undertaking in such and such a manner and to operate more or less in accordance with the interests of the public and even subject to governmental control. Now-a-days most intelligent people allow that there is something very unbusinesslike in the relationship between government and railways. Surely it must have occurred to the government when granting railway franchises, that if it is to render assistance to the railways the transaction should at least be on a business basis, and that it

should receive a quid pro quo in stock or security holdings for all such assistance rendered.

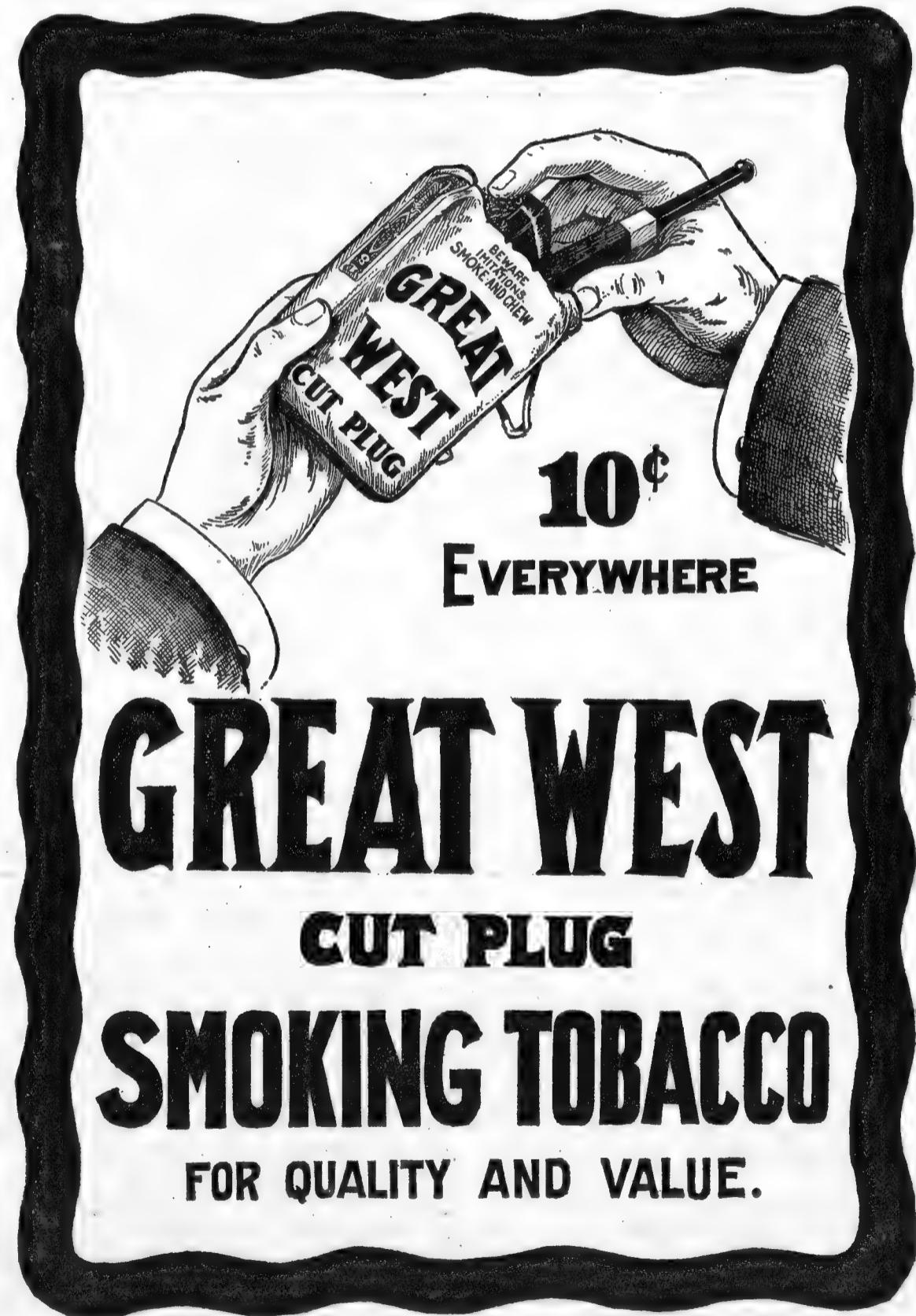
We must not forget, of course, that railways are still in their infancy. Fifty years ago, or so, a railway undertaking was looked upon in something the same light as an airship undertaking would be to-day. It was not easy to get capitalists to put their money into an experiment of the nature of a railway, any more than it is easy today to finance an experiment requiring large amounts of capital. Hence, no doubt, as the government found that enormous advantages followed upon the construction of railways, it was prepared to treat them in a handsome rather than in a business-like manner.

In addition to all this, because of the very nature and requirements of the railway, its relation to the public must, of necessity, be different to that of an ordinary industry. Even though the organizers of a railway were prepared to carry out their undertaking without any financial assistance from government, it would be impossible for them to do so without acquiring certain privileges or powers which private individuals may not exer-

cise. Railways must, to all intents and purposes, be possessed of the rights of eminent domain. Should anyone interested in the agricultural or manufacturing industry require land in order to carry on such industry, he can only acquire it by purchasing it from someone else. No matter how great or important his needs, he cannot compel the other man to sell to him. Not so a railway. A railway may, within certain limits, go where it pleases and assume possession of what land it pleases, leaving the question of price to be arbitrated, if necessary. This is a power to which the railways owe their existence. Withdraw it and it is doubtful if any other railway would ever be built.

Still another difference is to be seen in the privilege granted by the people, by which the railways are enabled to operate. This includes the privilege of crossing the public highways and streets and, up to the present, to exercise exclusive possession over the right-of-way from one end of the country to the other, without returning to the community any really adequate annual remuneration therefor.

In every essential respect, consequently, we find that the business of a railway



is altogether dissimilar to a private business. Standards applicable to one are not applicable to the other, and interference with, or exercise of control over, one would not involve similar rights over the other, but the contrary.

The foregoing argument was necessary in order to establish a moral and economic basis for exercising control over the railways of the country. It is a question concerning which we must take no chances. If we are to proceed safely and sanely, we must make quite certain that our methods are sound and right. Otherwise we will certainly have to retrace our steps and lose what progress we thought we had made. Even when our actions are perfectly justifiable, we may make mistakes of judgment by which our labor may be lost. But always, where our actions are not just, the forward movement is interfered with.

History of the C.P.R.

Let us now examine the history of the Canadian Pacific railway for a few moments in order that we may satisfy ourselves whether or not there is any particular reason why this railway should be exempt from the control of the people of Canada. If it should transpire that the company received but slight aid from the people and was constructed mainly or altogether by the efforts of its organizers and owners, it would be necessary, in fairness, to accord it more consideration than if the contrary were the case. If, also, the profits on the money invested by shareholders in the property of the company are but small or are nil, we will be bound to admit either that the management is not as efficient as it should be, or that freight rates are already low enough. If, on the other hand, these profits turn out to be very large, we may assume justification for a demand that the freight rates should be lowered.

The Canadian Pacific railway was incorporated in February, 1881, for the customary purposes of a railway, including the right to construct branch lines, operate steamship lines and telegraph services.

Gift of an Empire

So far from the organizers or owners paying for the construction of their road themselves, and receiving no assistance from the public, we find that the Dominion government, at the outset, granted the company a bonus of no less than \$25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land.

In addition to this liberal treatment, the government transferred to the company, free of cost, no less than 713 miles of railway built by the government at an expense of no less than \$35,000,000. In 1884, the Dominion government extended yet further assistance to the company by granting to it a loan of almost \$30,000,000—to be precise the sum was \$29,880,912, the interest on which was 5 per cent. To secure this loan the company gave a lien on its property, subject, of course, to other claims against it. It would seem also that a further security was given the government in some \$35,000,000 of unissued stock. In 1885, however, the government gave up this stock and thereby lost an excellent opportunity to reimburse the people of Canada for a portion of the assistance they had given the road. The Company gave to the government, bonds for \$20,000,000 against the loan just mentioned and a lien on the unsold lands of the company for the remaining \$9,880,912.

Government very Generous

That is, the government presented the company with these lands and then took a lien against a portion of them for the sum just mentioned. A little later a new arrangement seems to have been made whereby the company paid back the \$20,000,000. For the balance of the debt, it would seem that the government accepted a portion of its own lands back from the company at the rate of \$1.50 per acre. Presumably this \$9,880,912 thus became a gift to the company. Apparently, however, the company would have to return to the government somewhere about 6,587,000 acres of its land grant. It is naturally impossible to give reliable details of a deal concerning which the whole truth could never be known, but so far as the above mentioned portion of the deal is concerned, the statement may be regarded as sufficiently accurate for the purpose of demonstrating the co-operation, willing or otherwise, of the Canadian people in the project.

The original capital of the company would seem to be \$5,000,000. The



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The Buchanan Nursery Company has always known what it was selling. It has always sold the best. There is today no better stock in Western Canada.

The A. Mitchell Nursery Company, Limited, of Coaldale and Lacombe, Alberta, has, by a stroke of rare good fortune, been able to secure this splendid stock; but it must be taken off the grounds in a very limited time. This is the reason for this compelling offer at prices never before seen in this Western country.

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Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	6
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Man. Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
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Willow, 4-6 ft.	10

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FARM SHELTER BELT—Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.	220
There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 8 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.	220

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COLLECTION NO. 3 Continued

Man. Maple (Box Elder) Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row—Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

COLLECTION NO. 4

Perennials for the Flower Garden—Price \$5

Paeonies	2
Iris	4
Larkspur	10
Clove Pink	20
Sweet William	10
Sweet Rocket	20

COLLECTION NO. 5

FOR THE KITCHEN GARDEN—Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
	124

Saskatchewan Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

STILL THEY COME

At a meeting held in school in Battle-vale today it was decided to start a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, and I am asked to write you for necessary forms and literature, also membership cards. It was decided to call it the Battle-vale Grain Growers' Association. If you have any of the Saskatchewan Elevator Acts, please send them along. When will you have a man up in this country? JOHN D. MCKERCHAR.

Waseca, Sask.

TO WIN MEMBERS

The Meota G. G. A. held their annual meeting on the 9th Jan. which was fairly well attended. The retiring secretary read his report and showed a balance of \$11.54 on hand. A. Hayes was elected president and Mr. J. McDonald vice-president. A good working committee was also appointed. It was proposed and carried that this association hold meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month for the next three months to discuss the various problems which confront us and also a means of drawing new members. The number of members who paid their fees was 21, but hope to have this number increased at next meeting. I enclose your list of questions which we have answered to the best of our ability, but would like more information on those in brackets.

HARRY E. SHORTREED,
Sec.-Treas.

Meota, Sask.

All right, study them.

Harry E. Shortreed, Esq.,
Meota, Sask.

Your report of your annual meeting to hand. We are very pleased to note you are holding regular meetings for discussing the problems of the day. I trust your members will encourage each other to take advantage of this, as the practice in speaking and thinking cannot fail to be of inestimable value to those who attend, as well as lifting the general tone of this association by the increased knowledge and power to apply it. I trust your meetings will be well attended and thoroughly successful and hope to see you at the big convention.

F. W. G.

Moose Jaw.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

Enclosed please find \$14.00, being dues to the Saskatchewan G. G. A. executive from the Red Deer Hill local branch for 28 yearly members for the year 1911, also 60 cents due for literature sent by

The Report For 1911

Of The Great-West Life Assurance Company is now in print, and will be mailed to any interested person on request.

It records a year of remarkable success--success founded upon a nineteen-year record of remarkable results to policyholders.

Over \$69,000,000 of Insurance is now held in force by

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

you to this branch. I am sorry this money was not sent in sooner, but trust it is not now too late. We have not held our annual meeting yet on account of late threshing, etc., but expect to hold it next week.

D. McDougall,
Sec. Red Deer Hill G. G. A.
Macdonald.

A SHEPPARD FOR THE FOLD

Enclosed please find \$12.00 for life membership for Robt. Sheppard, secretary of Buchanan Association. In the list of secretaries you gave me was the name of Wm. Patterson as secretary of Buchanan. On arrival here I find that Robt. Sheppard is their secretary and Wm. Patterson is secretary of Badgerdale, 15 miles out in the country. The storms and the cold weather are playing hob with the train service which affects my meetings, not being able to get there on time. Tonight I speak at Margo to organize and expect a big crowd there as the weather has changed for the better. I hope you sent the buttons I ordered as I only have 30 left which I expect will all be needed at Margo tonight.

JOHN F. REID,
Orcadia Dis. Director.
Buchanan, Sask.

A REED NOT SHAKEN WITH THE WIND

Six p.m. and here yet. Train off track. East of here traffic is all tied up. Want to get to Margo, only transportation available is tie pass. No good. Enclosed please find the sum of \$12.00 life membership fee for Albert Hermanson, Buchanan. Buchanan will be all O.K.

JOHN F. REID,
Orcadia Dis. Director.
Buchanan, Sask.

A FORTUNE NEAR ROSETOWN

At a meeting of the above held today the enclosed list of questions was brought forward and discussed, and I now return them duly filled in together with a number of resolutions which were carried unanimously. I enclose dues, \$1.00, being two additional fees to the Central Association.

JOHN G. BALL,
Sec. Floral G. G. A.
Rosetown.

A CHILD NOT DEAD

I enclose list of questions answered. I have not yet forwarded the fees of this association, but will do so at an early date. They are coming in very slowly owing to the late threshing and the blockade. Everything full up and no cars. As soon as I have the time I will send you a report of the association. Don't think we are dead, we are not by a long way.

JOHN W. CHILD,
Sec. Paswegin G. G. A.
Paswegin, Sask.

John Child, Esq.,
Sec. Paswegin Association.

Yours of the 7th containing list of questions to hand. I know, Mr. Child, the great difficulty with threshing this year. I think I can fully appreciate the difficulties the farmers are laboring under. None of these, however, make the necessity for our association any the less. I think the condition growing out of the blockade should show the farmers the necessity of building our association on a more permanent basis. I note we have received no fees from your association this year. I shall be disappointed to have to mark you up as dead. I trust you will remedy this at once that we may send you your credentials for one delegate at least to the big convention.

F. W. G.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Liberty.—Selling delegates. Bound to have a co-operative elevator.

Coblenz—Is going to take part in the unfinished task of the ages.

Govan—Wants a speaker. Alright, get delegates to the convention to arrange for one.

Fairlight—Is seeking light from the Grain Act.

Rama—Not the Rama of Rachael's lamentations for those that were not, but birthplace of a lively young Association.

PEERLESS - PERFECTION

Real Fence Service Guaranteed

Peerless Wire Fence is built to give absolute fence satisfaction and makes good. Best quality wire galvanized to prevent rust and securely held at each intersection by the Peerless Lock combined with fence experience compose the Peerless Fence.

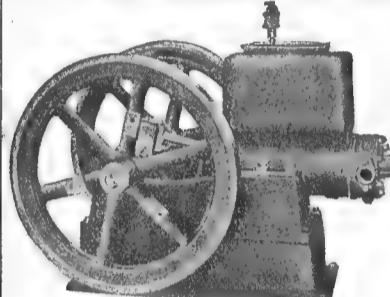
PEERLESS WIRE FENCE

That is the kind you should use on your farm and save expense and worry.

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Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

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Get a GILSON ENGINE On Your Farm!

First of all, it's made in Canada and you avoid paying 27 per cent. duty. We put the difference into the engine and give you something heavier, stronger and better in every way. The makers have been doing business since 1850 and have been manufacturing gasoline engines for 30 years. Satisfied users now number over 35,000. A positive guarantee goes with every GILSON engine shipped. They are safe, economical, powerful and durable. You can successfully operate a GILSON without previous experience.

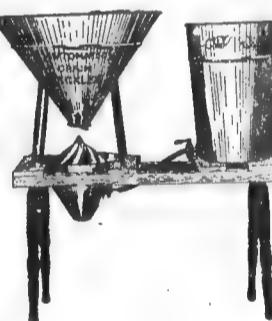
Our Style "G," as illustrated, is specially suited for general farm work. Hopper-cooled, requires but little water is readily started (even in cold weather) and delivers the power. Furnished semi-portable, skidded, or on all-steel truck.

We are headquarters for gasoline engines, all types and sizes, from 1 to 40 horse-power, air or hopper-cooled, stationary or portable. We also sell 3 and 4-cylinder threshing engines, and the famous GILSON "60 Speed" equipped with five interchangeable pulleys, its own lineshaft and pump-jack. Full line of grain grinders, wood saws, etc., etc.

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The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Winnipeg
E. ELLWOOD, Manager for Western Canada

What was Your Loss Last Year?



YOU grain growers who do not treat your seed grain for smut have a huge loss every year which you could have prevented at a cost of a few cents per acre by treating your seed grain.

AND you grain growers who treat your grain in the old way still have a great loss by not treating your grain thoroughly and a still greater loss of time which is valuable at such a busy season in the year.

By using this grain Pickler you can thoroughly treat 135 bushels per hour, and the machine is self-operating, all you have to do is to throw the grain in the hopper and turn on the solution. Every machine is guaranteed to do perfect work with any and every kind of grain or your money back. Read what Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Wheat Lands Ltd., who are farming a huge tract of land at Suffield, Alta., says about the machine. "We used our Pickler last fall for treating about one thousand bushels of fall wheat seed. We find it simple, efficient and faster than any other Pickler we have used. We shall probably require several more for use in the spring."

When in Winnipeg be sure to call in and see the machine in actual operation

Call on your local dealer and ask him to show you this machine in actual operation; and mail the attached coupon for

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Kindly send me full particulars about your Automatic Seed Grain Pickler.

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These Famous and Reliable Vet. Remedies
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Dr. Clark's Lung and Heave Cure
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Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Canada

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replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" . . . The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. . . . Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. . . . Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. . . . Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. . . . Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

N.B.—Insure the safety of your grain. A Metallic Portable Corrugated Granary protects against loss by lightning, fire and vermin—rats, mice, etc. Write us to-day for information. Also ask us to mail you our new illustrated catalogue, No. 76.

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Write for Particulars

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W. P. DEVEREUX COMPANY

Importers and Exporters of all kinds of Grain

Thoroughly familiar with all conditions surrounding shipments of Canadian grain for export or domestic trade

We buy or handle on consignment as shippers prefer

Write or wire us for information and prices

Send us your samples care of Kinsey Maxfield, Official Sampler, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

We buy all grades of Screenings

REFERENCES: First National Bank — R. G. Dun & Co., Minneapolis. Grain Growers' Grain Company — R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Bonded by State of Minnesota

1019 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shipping Grain South

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways have granted reduced rates on grain going to Duluth and Minneapolis and probably many shippers will want to take advantage of this opportunity. A great quantity of grain at present in the country must reach mills or drying plants before warm weather to avoid spoiling. The C.N.R. now accepts shipments of wheat and oats to Duluth at the same rate as to Port Arthur from all points in the West. The C.P.R. through rate to Duluth and Minneapolis applies only to Saskatchewan points. Both roads have a reduced rate on flax and barley from all points, the C.N.R. to Duluth only and the C.P.R. to both Duluth and Minneapolis. This rate is nine cents above the Fort William rate. But on March 7 the Fort William rate on barley and flax will be effective on both lines to Duluth and Minneapolis. On the same date the C.P.R. rates on wheat and oats to Duluth and Minneapolis will become effective from all points on their lines. There will be no export restrictions on these shipments after March 7, so that grain can be shipped for local consumption. The C.N.R. through rate on flax and barley, in bond to Duluth became effective on February 13th. Station agents on these lines will understand these various rates and the restrictions. After March 7 shipments may be made over Great Northern connections in Southern Manitoba at through rates. Both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. state that they have plenty of foreign cars for southern shipments, but that if they run short local cars will be used.

Hold Barley and Flax

Those who can should hold their barley and flax till March 7 to take full advantage of the Minneapolis market. Wheat and oats may be shipped now if desired.

It is advisable to get all grain in danger of spoiling shipped as soon as possible.

Shipping to Duluth

Farmers shipping to Duluth should bill their car to their commission firm at Kingston, or Sarnia, Ontario, and then send the shipping bill to their commission firm at Winnipeg. The commission firm can then dispose of the car in the same way and at the same price as though it had been shipped to the Canadian terminals. It can be diverted to any other point if desired by the purchaser, after it reaches Duluth.

It would not pay to ship grain to Minneapolis for storage in bond. Storage can only be obtained cheaply and in abundance at lake ports such as Duluth.

The capacity of the Duluth terminal elevators is 32,275,000 bushels and of that it is estimated that 10,000,000 will

be available for the storage in bond of Canadian grain.

Storage and handling charges on grain at Duluth terminal elevators are one cent per bushel for unloading and first fifteen days' storage with one fortieth of a cent per day thereafter. (At Fort William and Port Arthur the rates are three-quarters of a cent and one-thirtieth cent respectively.) There are drying facilities at Duluth terminals with a capacity of 10,000 bushels daily. Drying charges are the same at Duluth as at Fort William and Port Arthur, namely, 1½ cents per bushel for tough, 2½ for damp, and 3½ for wet grain.

Shipping to Minneapolis

Barley and flax and No.'s 5 and 6 and good feed wheat may frequently be shipped to Minneapolis at a profit after paying the duty. Before any such shipments are made, however, a fair average two pound sample should be mailed to Kinsey Maxfield, official sampler, Chambers of Commerce, Minneapolis. Mark on a card in the bag containing the sample "for (the name of the firm or firms from whom you desire a bid). Then write at once to the firm and advise them that you have sent a sample to Mr. Maxfield. Their buyer will at once inspect the sample in Mr. Maxfield's office and wire a bid on track at point of shipment if asked to do so. If the bid is satisfactory as compared with Winnipeg prices write or wire and accept the bid and ship at once to Minneapolis to the order of the firm making the bid. Then secure consular invoices from the railway agent and fill them out in triplicate. The agent will assist in this matter. The shipper may draw upon his firm for 75 per cent. of the net proceeds of his car.

attaching bill of lading to draft. Any banker will assist in this matter. When the grain reaches Minneapolis it is at once sampled by the state of Minnesota sampling department and if this sample does not equal the one sent to Mr. Maxfield the discount is arranged by him. On receipt of the car, inspection and weighing, settlements are made promptly by any reputable firm.

Although a little delay might be occasioned, any shipper can carry out this procedure through his Winnipeg commission firm by merely sending them the sample and asking for net bid at point of shipment on the Minneapolis market. Many of the Winnipeg firms have representatives in Minneapolis.

Shipping Charges

The charges on shipping grain to Minneapolis are:

First, the freight.

Second, the duty. Barley, 30 cents per bushel; wheat, 25 cents; flax, 25 cents and oats 15 cents.

Third, consular invoices, \$2.50 per car.

Fourth, state weighing and inspection at Minneapolis, \$2.25 per car.

Fifth, interest at 6 per cent. on money advanced.

The Gas Traction Co., of Minneapolis are about to open a branch house at Saskatoon, where a full stock of repairs and supplies will be kept on hand at all times for the convenience of owners of their engines. This will enable owners to get repairs or supplies much quicker and cheaper than they could get them from either Minneapolis or Winnipeg.

SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separator
SAVES CREAM
Other Separator Was Losing

"I separated 459 lbs. of milk through disk cream separator one week and produced 23 lbs. butter. The next week, separated 459 lbs. of milk through the Tubular and produced 28 1/4 lbs. butter." — Wm. Helmky, Stouffville, Ont.

"March 24, 1905, bought a Tubular. Not one cent for repairs. Only forty cents for oil." — Jos. P. Belanger, Ste. Anne, Man.

"Have used Tubular five years. Had to replace nothing. As perfect as when started." — J. R. Hammond, Monkton, Ont.

A regular hand-driven Dairy Tubular has done work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight-cow dairy on only one dollar and fifteen cents for oil and repairs. We will mail you, free, the illustrated account of this remarkable record, giving all details and containing pictures showing how the parts of the Tubular resisted wear.

Dairy Tubulars have no disks. Twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and twice as clean. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name.

Write for Catalog No. 342

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, CANADA WINNIPEG, CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Railway Financing

Continued from Page 19

capital to-day is \$200,000,000, authorized, of common stock, to say nothing of the preferred and the debenture stocks. Of the common stock authorized, \$2,000,000 will still remain unissued after the present new issue of \$18,000,000 has been completed.

Shaking the Plum Tree

The original capital of \$5,000,000 seems to have been issued at par. But the big plum in stock issues came the following year when the capital was increased to \$25,000,000 and the \$20,000,000 new stock was sold to shareholders at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar. The next biggest plum was a little later when the capital seems to have been increased to \$100,000,000, and \$40,000,000 of the new issue was sold to shareholders at an average price of 52 cents on the dollar. This and other common stock issues, and the price at which the issues were made, will be shown in a table which will appear hereafter.

It would appear that an arrangement was made early in the day for the payment of a dividend. The railway was only completed in 1885 or 1886, yet the stockholders would seem to have received dividends as early as 1883, which was less than two years after the railway and the lands had been presented to them by government.

Whether or not these dividends were paid out of the money given them by the people of Canada, through their government, deponent giveth no very definite information. It seems, however, that the government, to complete the good work which it had begun, made some sort of arrangement with the company and the Bank of Montreal, by which the said government, in consideration of securities and cash deposited with it by the company—and which it had no doubt already previously given the company—was to pay into the bank sufficient money to permit a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. to 1 1/2 per cent. on the outstanding capital of the company. The railway company, on its part, contracted to increase this amount sufficiently to permit a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum. It would seem, therefore, that the shareholders received 5 per cent. per annum until 1885. The following table shows how the capital of the company increased by new issues, from time to time, and at what price these issues were sold to the shareholders.

C.P.R. Common Stock Issues					
			Issued	Price to Shareholder	
May	1881	Originally authorized . . .	\$100,000,000	\$5,000,000	par
	1882	Increased by new issue . . .	20,000,000	25%	
				\$25,000,000	
Nov. 28,	1882	Increased by new issue . . .	40,000,000	52%	
Dec. 31,	1899	Authorized Capital . . .	\$100,000,000	\$65,000,000	par
Mar. 27,	1902	New Issue, 30% of holdings	19,500,000		
June 30,	1902	Authorized Capital . . .	\$100,000,000	\$84,500,000	par
June 30,	1904	Authorized Capital . . .	\$110,000,000		
Oct. 27,	1904	New Issue, 1 in 5 . . .	16,900,000		
June 30,	1905	Authorized Capital . . .	\$110,000,000	\$101,400,000	par
Mar. 19,	1906	Authorized Capital . . .	\$150,000,000		
Apr. 1,	1906	New Issue, 1 in 5 . . .	20,280,000		
June 30,	1907	Authorized Capital . . .	\$150,000,000	\$121,680,000	par
Jan. 13,	1908	New Issue . . .	24,336,000		
June 30,	1908	Authorized Capital . . .	\$150,000,000	\$146,016,000	par
Oct. 7,	1908	Authorized Capital . . .	\$200,000,000		
		Issued during 1908 and 1909	3,984,000		
				\$150,000,000	
Nov. 16,	1909	New Issue, 1 in 5 . . .	30,000,000	125%	
June 30,	1911	Authorized Capital . . .	\$200,000,000	\$180,000,000	150%
Nov.	1911	New Issue, 1 in 10 . . .	18,000,000		
		Total Issued . . .	\$198,000,000		
		In Treasury . . .	2,000,000		
		Total Capital . . .	\$200,000,000		

Something for Nothing

Figuring the above issues of stock at the prices mentioned, a total of \$180,300,000 is shown to have been paid in to the company for the purchase of \$198,000,000 stock, the last issue of which—\$2,000,000 in the treasury—is now being made. This would give an average issue price of approximately \$91.06 per

share. The stock today is selling at \$230 a share and \$300 is predicted for it.

Does the C.P.R. Earn 10 Per Cent.?

The following table will show the earnings of the company since the completion of the line in 1886 up to the end of the last fiscal year, together with the rate of dividends paid each year out of the company's earnings:

	Total Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings	Rate of Dividend Per Cent.
1886	\$10,081,803	\$6,378,317	\$3,703,486	3
1887	11,606,412	8,102,294	3,504,118	3
1888	18,195,535	9,324,760	3,870,774	3
1889	15,369,138	9,241,302	6,127,836	3
1890	16,552,528	10,252,828	6,299,700	5
1891	20,241,095	12,231,436	8,009,659	5
1892	21,409,352	12,989,004	8,623,950	5
1893	20,962,317	13,220,901	7,961,279	5
1894	18,752,167	12,328,858	6,757,135	5
1895	18,941,037	11,460,086	8,033,864	
1896	20,681,597	12,574,015	8,618,747	2 1/2
1897	24,049,535	13,745,759	10,644,482	2 1/2
1899	29,230,038	16,999,872	12,230,165	4
x1900	14,167,797	8,889,851	5,277,946	5
1901	30,855,203	18,745,828	12,109,375	5
1902	37,503,053	23,417,141	14,085,912	5
1903	43,957,373	28,120,527	15,836,845	5 1/2
1904	46,469,132	32,256,027	14,213,105	6
1905	50,481,882	35,006,794	15,475,088	6
1906	61,669,758	38,696,445	22,973,313	6
1907	72,217,528	46,914,219	25,308,309	7
1908	71,384,174	49,591,808	21,792,366	7
1909	76,313,321	53,357,748	22,955,673	7
1910	94,989,490	61,149,534	33,839,955	7 1/2
1911	104,167,808	67,467,977	36,699,835	10

X Six months only.

Stocks and Dividends

Respecting the rate of dividend shown in the above tables, it may be said that there are other compilations which show the dividend in 1885 to be 4 per cent. It may be worthy of mention that the 7 per cent. shown above, for 1907, was 6 per cent. from earnings and 1 per cent.

from land sales. This continued until 1910, when 6 1/2 per cent. was declared from earnings. In 1911, 7 per cent. was declared from earnings and 3 per cent. from land sales. The manner in which the stock advanced in price, year after year, together with the dividends paid, is shown in the following table:

	High	Low	Dividends
			Earnings Land Sales
1885	...	...	4%
1886-1889	...	...	3%
1890	92 1/2	72 1/2	5%
1892	95	85 1/2	5%
1893	90	65	5%
1894	78	58 1/2	5%
1895	62	34	
1896	62 1/2	52 1/2	2 1/2%
1897	82 1/2	47 1/2	2 1/2%
1898	90 1/2	70 1/2	4 1/2%
1899	99 1/2	83 1/2	4%
1900	100	85 1/2	5%
1901	116 1/2	87	5%
1902	145 1/2	109 1/2	5%
1903	138 1/2	116 1/2	5 1/2%
1904	135 1/2	110	6%
1905	176 1/2	131	6%
1906	199 1/2	156	6%
1907	193	140	6% plus 1%
1908	180	141 1/2	6% " 1%
1909	188 1/2	166	6% " 1%
1910	201 1/2	178	6 1/2% " 1%
1911	247	195 1/2	7% " 3%

Who Pays the Profits

For the information of those who are not to some extent familiar with questions relating to capitalization, dividends, etc., it may clarify matters to refer again to the price at which stock has been sold to the shareholders, and to discuss this in connection with the dividends which have been received. The total number of shares of C.P.R. outstanding is 1,980,000, these at par value making up the total \$198,000,000 of which the paid up stock of the company will presently consist. For these 1,980,000 shares, the company received, according to the above calculations, \$180,300,000, being \$91.06 per share. These shares, at today's prices on the stock exchange, are selling at over two and one-half times their cost.

According to the dividend list shown above, there were paid in dividends upon each share of stock, during the period shown, about \$131.50 per share.

As against an average cost of \$91.06 per share, therefore, dividends have been received since 1885 amounting to \$122.50 and, in addition thereto must be considered the premium of about \$140.00 per share at which the stock is now selling. This makes a total of \$271.50 in excess of the original cost of the stock.

In other words, it might be said, that shareholder who bought into C.P.R. at the beginning and remained in and took his rights until the present, and then sold out at around \$231.00 a share, would realize a profit on the average cost of his stock of somewhere in the vicinity of 300 per cent. This, divided over the twenty-five years during which he was a shareholder, would give him average profits of about 12 per cent. per annum.

Earnings on Land Gift

As will be seen from the last table, however, the company is just beginning to realize large profits from its land sales, dividends from these having been commenced in 1907 at the rate of 1 per cent. After four years' payment at this rate, the dividend was trebled, becoming 3 per cent. last year. Should the price of land in the West continue to increase as it has in the past year or so, the dividends from land sales bid fair to be very much greater in the near future.

If to

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

A POEM FOR MOTHERS

"No perfect woman she, but unafraid
She walked the ways of life.
A loving daughter first, then afterwards
A loyal, loving wife.

"She sat upon no pedestal self-reared,
In lofty pride alone,
But shouldered close with workers
Walked
To worldly fame unknown.

"The simple duties of the common lot—
Its loves, its hopes, its fears;
With kindly heart and steadfast
Faith she braved
What e'er might bring the years.

"She had her place in life—a lonely
One;
But even in her thought
She neither shirked the task nor
Unearned rest
From present duty sought.

"And when a son she mothered won
His way
To fortune and to fame,
The foolish world looked on and
Wondered much
Whence all his courage came."

The pamphlets on eugenics and how to teach the truth to children will be ready in the course of a few days. Sorry for the delay in answering those who wrote for them.

EUGENICS**The Rights of Mothers**

If we wish to grow oaks, we admit the rights of acorns to due nurture from the first, and as we note that claim we remember that the acorn even has its periods of formation and development in the maternal tissues of the tree which bore it. If we wish to grow men and women, we similarly admit the claims of their earliest stages to due nurture, and we are at once met, to the dismay of many who will admit the claim on paper, with the simple fact which hitherto practically everyone has forgotten—man is a mammal, which means that at a very early stage of his nurture he depends upon the maternal bosom. Already we may see complications ahead, but a mammal is a creature of which the young are brought forth alive in the accepted terms, mammals are viviparous, not oviparous like the birds and reptiles which lay eggs, hence the first stage of nurture is anti-natal, and if we really mean what we say when we demand proper nurture for the next generation, we find that the complication involved in the fact that the next generation should be breast fed in infancy is nothing to the further complication that the only way in which to achieve its nurture from the beginning is to take care of expecting motherhood. That, perhaps, is rather more than a good many lip servers of eugenics had bargained for, but they have already committed themselves to it, however unwillingly.

Whenever and wherever eugenics is or has been unconsciously practised, whether by Lycurgus in Sparta eight centuries before Christ, or by the Jews, or by the finest of modern "savages," so called, or in the legislation of a few progressive nations today, there the needs of expectant motherhood have been recognized. We are all familiar with the fact that the expectant mother who has been condemned to be hanged is reprieved. The fact is simple and appeals to everyone as sociologically just and right, but to admit so much is to admit everything; it is to grant the whole principle of the rights of the unborn, the rights of the next generation to anti-natal care, the care which we can only grant by caring for the expectant mother.

We are agreed that the murderer must be reprieved rather than that we, in punishing her, should murder the unborn. The claim is here made for the first, but certainly not for the last, time that what we grant for the unborn child of the murderer and therefore for her, we must henceforth grant for all unborn children and for all their

mothers. We say that though the murderer has taken a life she is now creating a life, and for the sake of that life and not for her sake we spare her and admit what is practically a legal right to exemption from legal punishment and especial care on behalf of the life which is already created and which she is about to give to the world. Here we demand as good treatment for all mothers. The tremendous illustration—which the writer, having argued the claims of motherhood for many years, is ashamed never to have seen until now—also serves the purpose of showing clearly what is meant when we write as we shall in the future, papers on the essential principles of the Rights of Mothers.

(To be continued.)

PLAY ROAD TO HEALTH

Play is called the key to health, happiness, morals and success.

"The harder a man works the harder he should play."

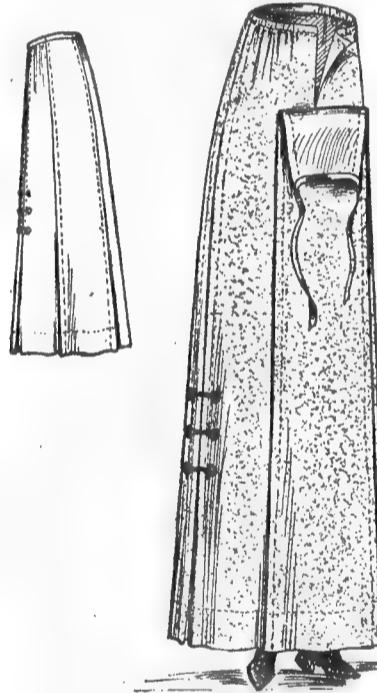
"Play is an absolute necessity for everybody."

"Play prompts morality."

"Play makes the world look brighter and cleaner."

"The play loafer is the work shirker."

The question of health is not individual or personal; it concerns the whole community. The games and pastimes



7288 Six Gored Skirt, Small 24 or 25, Medium 28 or 30, Large 32 or 34 waist.

SIX GORED SKIRT 7288.**FOR INVALID OR MATERNITY WEAR.**

The skirt that is shapely and smart in effect yet which allows of adjusting the size is essentially practical and desirable. This one perfectly fulfills that condition. The front gore is quite separate and is attached to the main portion by means of hooks and eyes beneath the edges. The eyes can be adjusted to any depth, so allowing of any needed size, or change of size. The lines are all good and there is just fullness enough at the belt to be becoming.

The skirt is made in six gores. There are inverted plaits at the sides that extend to about flounce depth. The front and back gores are arranged to give the effect of box plaits, but the back gore is stitched to position while the front gore is attached by means of hooks and eyes.

For the medium size will be required $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards of material 27, 5 yards 36, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, width of skirt at lower edge 3 yards, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards when plaits are laid.

The pattern, No. 7288, is cut in three sizes, small 24 or 26, medium 28 or 30, large 32 or 34 waist measure, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

that were recreation in the country must be given a place in city life as necessities. There are moral and social reasons for their presence. People are coming to realize that manufactures, industries and all the activities of city life are only incidents in the making of men. In a pathetic letter I have received from a factory girl, she writes: "They provide cricket and football for the boys, but they do not give us girls any amusements." What do girls do with themselves after work hours? We have thousands of young girls in factories making shirt waists, etc., packing drugs and chemicals, spending long hours turning the handle of a machine, or lifting piles of paper off one machine on to another amid the din and roar of machinery, and at the end of her day's toil what is the state of that girl's mind? Something like a slate with all the writing smudged out. Wait till the clock strikes and then there pours forth into the street a living stream of thousands of girls, and where do they go? They should go home, I am told, but they don't go home. Hundreds have

no home to go to, only the poor miserable bedroom that they too often call home. Who can induce them to go home? Some one stuffy room, where they are totally alone, or sometimes where there is a mother perhaps trying to get the washing done with crying babies fidgeting around, and sometimes a drunken father cross and noisy, and surroundings that are not calculated to bring out the best side of human nature. Now, outdoor interests and hobbies are equally necessary for these girls during the summer time. City dance halls, or better still, the school houses in every district might be thrown open for amusements, including dancing, every night in the week. Supervised, and under proper conditions, the public dance halls or schools would prove a benefit to humanity, that is, the boys and girls, our future fathers and mothers. Just as deep is the necessity of the country schools being opened for the care of the young people. I am sorry to say, and many of the social workers will bear out this statement, that half the girls who go astray are the daughters of farmers and country girls not always away from home. We must tear the scales from our eyes and look squarely and boldly in the face of this problem, how to protect, or rather how to teach our girls and boys to protect themselves, and it is only by giving them healthy amusements, amusements together where they can be taught to respect each other and their own womanhood and manhood, that this can be brought about.

Again, I cannot too strongly urge upon the women to organize the auxiliaries to the United Farmers of Alberta and the Grain Growers' associations. These could be made a centre from which would radiate only the best and brightest to the community. In the hearts of the men there is just as deep a craving for a life of higher purity, for the uplift and betterment of humanity, and the sooner every woman realizes that the tiny cog wheels round which must revolve this mass of humanity all striving for that day when women will be continent and men moral, is she herself, the woman of today, the sooner will come that day and that hour for which men and women alike are praying—the day when the love of God is over all and the universal brotherhood of man prevaleth.

A CHEAP Currant OR SEED CAKE

Ingredients: Two ounces of butter, half a breakfastcupful of sugar, one breakfastcupful of self-raising flour, one egg, a few currants or caraway seeds, and a little milk. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, beat in the egg, and gradually add flour and milk to make it the proper consistency. Add a few currants or caraway seeds. Put the mixture into a cake tin lined with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven.

HOME MADE MUFFINS

Ingredients: One quart of milk (or one quart of water with one ounce of lard), two teaspoonfuls of sugar, about three pounds of flour, one ounce and a half of yeast, one teaspoonful of salt. First warm the liquid, then add the yeast, and mix well together. Put into a pan. Stir in sufficient flour (with a little salt) to make a soft dough. Cover it with a cloth, and put it in a warm place, and when well risen divide into pieces and shape them. Place them on wooden trays on a layer of flour, two inches thick. Bake them in the oven (or on hot plates) until they are slightly browned, turning them over when done on one side.

BOILED DUCK

A duck boiled and smothered in onions is an excellent dish. Boil twenty-five minutes. The onions should be twice boiled before making into sauce, to which add chopped parsley, a cupful of good gravy and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Pour the whole upon the duck and serve hot.

MEAT PUDDINGS

Cut one pound of stewing meat into thin strips, dip in salt and pepper, and roll as for a meat pie. Grease and line a pint basin with suet paste. Put in the meat and pour half a pint of water over it. Put a cover of suet paste on the top and steam or boil for three or four hours. If cold meat is used,



7287 Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

FANCY BLOUSE FOR MISSES AND SMALL WOMEN 7287.

WITH LINING AND WITH OR WITHOUT UNDER-SLEEVES OR WITHOUT LINING WITH HIGH OR NATURAL WAIST LINE

The blouse that is made with sleeves in kimono style but which still are separate is a favorite. This one, designed for young girls and small women, is exceptionally attractive and unusually available. In the illustration it is made with a lining that includes puffed under-sleeves and is finished at the high waist line, but it can be made just in this way without the under-sleeves, if liked, or it can be made without a lining, and it can be finished at the natural waist line quite as well as at the high one. As a result of all these possibilities, it becomes available for many occasions and for many materials, and can be used with equal success for the entire dress and for the odd waist. In the illustration plaid taffeta is made over a guimp of lace, but combinations of material are much liked and a pretty effect could be obtained by making the blouse without a lining and with the sleeves of a contrasting material.

The blouse and blouse are separate. The blouse is made simply with front and back portions that are faced to form the yoke and under-sleeves are sewed to its arm-holes. The sleeves of the blouse are arranged over the lining and attached at their inner edges and the armhole edges of the blouse are finished and arranged over the sleeves. When the lining is omitted the sleeves and blouse are stitched together at the armhole edges and the gathers at the waist line are stayed by means of a contrasting material.

For the 16 year size will be required 2 yards of material 27 or 36, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of all-over lace and 1 yard of lace for the frills.

The pattern, No. 7287, is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. Size.....

Name.....

Address.....

The fact that many millers claim their flour to be as good as Gold Drop is one proof that Gold Drop is a mighty good flour

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD.
GLADSTONE, MAN.



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Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rate \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day
JAS. MORTON, Prop.
FREE BUS



substitute stock for water, and the pudding will also not need to cook so long.

CAMP PIE

Half a pound of lean ham, half a pound of mutton, half a pound of steak, half a cupful of breadcrumbs, quarter of a teaspoonful of black pepper, quarter of a teaspoonful of Jamaica pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, and one teacupful of milk. Method: Mince together the ham, steak and mutton. Mix well all the other ingredients, put in a buttered mould and boil for three hours. Serve cold.

LEMON PUDDING

Take four ounces each of bread-

crumbs, suet, flour and sugar. Mix with this a teaspoonful of baking-powder, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, and two well beaten eggs. Stir all well together, place in a buttered mould and steam for three hours. Serve with any sweet sauce preferred. Tried with great success.

BUNS FOR AFTERNOON TEA

Half a pound of flour, two ounces of butter, one ounce of cocoanut, half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, one ounce of sugar, one egg and a little milk. These are very easy to make and very inexpensive. They are also highly appreciated. Rub the butter amongst the flour, then add the baking-powder, sugar and a pinch of salt, and mix well together. If preferred, currants or raisins may be added. Make into a paste with the egg, which has been beaten up, and a little milk. Knead slightly and cut into small pieces. Form into buns and place in a greased baking tin. Bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. Wait till cool, then serve.

FRENCH PANCAKES

Two eggs, two ounces of butter, two ounces of sifted sugar, two ounces of flour and half a pint of new milk. Beat the eggs thoroughly and put them into a basin with the butter, which should be beaten to a cream. Stir in the sugar and flour, and when these ingredients are well mixed, add the milk, which should be slightly warm. Keep stirring and beating the mixture for a few minutes; put it on buttered plates and bake it in a quick oven for twenty minutes. Serve with a cut lemon and sifted sugar or pile the pancakes high on a dish, with a layer of preserve or marmalade between each layer.

PORK RISSOLES

A simple and tasty way to use up cold pork is to cut the meat off the bone in small pieces, mix with it a well-cooked onion (chopped fine) and some pepper and salt and add one egg (well beaten) just to bind the mixture together. Form into shapes about the size of an egg and fry in boiling dripping. Stew the bones well and thick, making the gravy a nice brown color, and pour it round the dish.

AWAY WITH CORSETS

Dear Miss Ford:—Like many others among your readers, I am very much interested in your page. I think it will be a great help to us Western women, and I for one intend to make all the use I can of it. I have a great many problems I would like solved and I see in it an opportunity to secure just the help I need in solving them.

I am glad to see you take up the question of personal and social purity, for the need of training children on that subject is great. If parents could realize the importance of giving them right ideas on the subject of sex before they imbibe wrong ideas, they would let nothing hinder them from so doing. As a teacher in a public school for thirteen years, I have seen and heard much that has convinced me that a vigorous campaign is needed to rouse parents to a proper conception of their duty in that respect.

Another question I believe to be of great importance to women is that of dress. Is not much of the ill health from which so many women of today suffer due to unsuitable modes of dressing? I have long believed that the corset should be discarded altogether, but have failed as yet to find a satisfactory substitute for it, especially in winter when it is 50 degrees below. I want to secure an arrangement of clothing whereby one will be warm and comfortable with not the slightest hindrance to breathing and absolutely no pressure on the vital organs. I have heard that there are waists made for that purpose. If so, where can I procure them? I shall be glad indeed to receive any advice on the subject. As I do not wish to occupy more than my share of space, I will leave my other subjects for another time. I heartily endorse every word of Mrs. Tyrell's letter re feeding children. I hope she writes often.

With best wishes to yourself and page.

MARGARET GEORGE.

NINE MILLION ACRES OF PASTURE

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BOVRIL



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The Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made.

It gives a strong, yet soft, white light; and it never flickers. It preserves the eyesight of the young; it helps and quickens that of the old.

You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for other lamps, but you cannot get better light than the low-priced Rayo gives.

Made of solid brass, nickel-plated. Easily lighted, without removing shade or chimney. Easy to clean and rewick.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

THE Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior will advance Seed Grain to destitute homesteaders on unpatented lands only. Application should be made at once, giving land description and quantity of seed wanted, to the

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The "Empire" Brands of Wood Fibre and Hardwall Plasters Gypsement, the Ready-to-use Hardwall for quick repair work

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HEAD OFFICE: SASKATOON, SASK.

Authorized Capital \$500,000.00
(FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT)

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts. C. W. BOLTON, Manager

"Young Folks Circle"

Where Uncle West Presides

The same force formed the sparrow,
That fashioned Man—The King;
That God of whole gave a spark of soul
To furred and feathered thing.

And I am my brother's keeper
And I will fight his fight,
And speak the word for beast and bird
Till the world shall set things right.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

UNCLE WEST'S MESSAGE

When winter is past, when the snows have melted, and the air has become soft and spring-like, there comes to most of us a desire to be out of doors—to wander in the woods and the fields, and to gather the wild flowers which return—dear old familiar friends—with each return of the season. The earliest wild flowers are the most cherished and the easiest of identification. The anemone and the violet—no skill is needed to recognize these.

But of even these familiar forms, how little most of us know beyond the mere name—the relation they bear to one another, their origin, their peculiarities of construction or color, adopted, science tells us, to assist reproduction. The legends, and the folklore that have grown up around them through the centuries, the odd, sometimes humorous reasons for their naming, the allusions to them of the poets, of all that gives to them personality, how much has escaped us. I feel assured if the children would write any little stories that they have heard about the Canadian flowers, many interesting stories would be sent in. One little friend writes in that he is interested in a fox that hunted mice about a stone wall. My observation of foxes out of captivity is that they are very neat and natty. I once saw one on a cold morning making his toilet. He was combing the hair of his tail with his fingernails; no girl is prouder of her pompadour than was that fox of his tail. I also remember a fox who was a lady's pet, having been found in the early spring with a number of brothers and sisters close to the farm. Master Fox proved a most delightful pet, and had a free run of the house and garden. Very occasionally he was allowed out in the field where there was a large number of rabbit warrens and it was the greatest fun to see him bolting madly from hole to hole trying to catch a rabbit. I do not think he ever succeeded. He lived thus for two years, but at last one warm night he escaped off into the bush, and was never seen again. Addie Burr says that at the last meeting of her club a committee was appointed to bring in as many different kinds of apples to school as they could find, and take notice of the difference and learn the names of each variety.

Write often, and don't be afraid to ask all the questions you like.

Your own
UNCLE WEST.

Threshing 20 Below

THIS picture shows the BIG FOUR "30" threshing flax at Douglas, N.D., on December 15, 1911, with the thermometer at 20 below zero. The BIG FOUR "30" is the only tractor which works just as well in winter as in summer. BIG FOUR "30" owners use their engines all the year round.

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FREE WATCH RING & CHAIN
We positively give to BOYS and GIRLS
BUT NOT TO ADULTS—A
stem-set watch with handsomely designed
case, proper size. GUARANTEED 6 yrs.
Also dainty ring, set with three sparkling
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10c each. Order jewelry
today. When sold send \$2
and we will send watch,
and all articles. We
Guarantee Satisfaction.
Dale Watch Co., Dept. 124 Chicago

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINCHESTER

Rifle and Pistol Cartridges.

The proof of the pudding is the eating; the proof of the cartridge is its shooting. The great popularity attained by Winchester rifle and pistol cartridges during a period of over 30 years is the best proof of their shooting qualities. They always give satisfaction. Winchester .22 caliber cartridges loaded with Smokeless powder have the celebrated Winchester Greaseless Bullets, which make them cleaner to handle than any cartridges of this caliber made.

ALL SUCCESSFUL SPORTSMEN USE THEM.



UNCLE WEST.

Dear Uncle West.—As I have read your letters in The Grain Growers' Guide, I thought I would write. I think your plans would please the children in the West. I would be willing to try and grow vegetables and I think cabbage would do very well.

Yours truly,
BEULAH ROSZELL.

Blue Hill, Sask.

Dear Child.—Vegetables of any sort properly cultivated pay well. I am glad you like the idea of our garden, and also the Progress Club. We must hurry up as the spring will soon be here, and unless we are well prepared very little progress can be made. Write again and give me a better idea of what you intend to do.

Your own

UNCLE WEST.

Dear Uncle West.—I was very glad when I saw you were going to have a "Young Folks Circle." A short time ago you suggested that we should write and tell you what clubs we should like best. I am greatly in favor of a correspondence column, I think it would be interesting to have a question box as our elders are having. It would be so nice to write and ask questions when curious or puzzled about something. I think it would be interesting also to have debates on different subjects and write to the circle telling what we think about them. I will close now, wishing the Progress Club every success.

WINNIE BLACKETT.
Hazelmere Farm, Sedgewick, Alta.

Dear Child.—I am glad you like our Young Folks Circle. I will see if we cannot in the next few weeks open up a correspondence column, and also a question box. I feel assured we will be asked some very amusing questions. I know that the children are very curious and puzzled about many things, and if they will write in, I am sure we will try to the utmost of our ability to solve these puzzles. Many thanks for your wishes for the Progress Club, and I feel assured that when the boys and girls realize that they have to earn their right to become members of the Canadian Progress Club, we shall have many earnest young people working hard to win their places in these clubs.

UNCLE WEST.

JACK—A MULE THAT BATHES

At Pagosa Hot Springs, Colorado, there is a most remarkable mule. He is said to be thirty years old, is jet black, as large as the largest horse, and has an unusually fine head with very intelligent eyes.

The great hot spring is surrounded by spacious grounds comprising several acres, enclosed on one side by fence, gates and stiles and on the other by the San Juan river and the bath houses. The corral belonging to the Springs hotel is situated in one corner of the grounds, and Jack, being the "handy mule" of the hotel is allowed the range of the whole place; opening gates, going out and in at his own sweet will. And when the gates refuse to yield to his gentle persuasion, he just goes over the stiles and, altogether, acts in a manner very queer for a mere mule, occupying the menial position of hauler of wood, water and other supplies for the hotel.

He is also a very social mule—is perfectly inconsolable when his companions, the horses, are away on duty, and roams the premises complaining in his characteristic style. He drinks the hot water near the boiling point, takes hot mud baths, and is generally so hygienic in habits that his black satin coat continues as slick and shining as a mirror.

One day when his driver had left him alone with the cart, he took a little spin down the street at a forty-two gait, and after he had gone quite a distance, stopped abruptly and looked back with a steady hypnotic gaze to ascertain if the guests on the hotel veranda were being entertained by his escapade.

Really, Jack is unique among mules, and bids fair to live another thirty years—providing his present environment of high altitude and hot water continues.

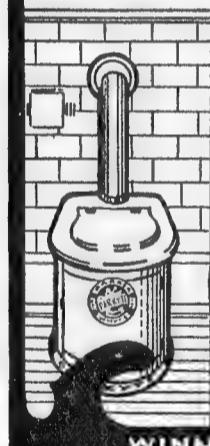


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WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats. Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.



Made in Three Sizes:
1 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
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WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
DETROIT, MICH. AND WINDSOR, ONT.
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

Pioneer Importing Stables

Percherons, Clydes, Belgians, and Shires

Of the breeds named we have a select lot of young Stallions and Mares of outstanding quality, with good bone and action. Every horse leaving the barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee.

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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')	.35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.35
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OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.



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Don't you want one

"MY PRAYER"

"I do not ask for fame,
Nor do I ask for power.
I do not ask that wealth shall ever be
my dower.
The morrow needs no care,
Nor more does yesterday.
'Tis for the present hour
Dear Lord, for which I pray.
For eyes to see the wrong,
For will to choose the right,
For voice to sing Hope's song
To make a sad face bright.
Just help my lips to speak
But words of love and cheer.
Just help me, Father, help,
My conscience to shine clear.
Just show me how to walk,
In Thine Own perfect way,
In thought and act and talk,
Just for to-day, just for to-day."

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Letters, post cards or books:—Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon St., Winnipeg; Mrs. Wormleighton, 522 Young St., Winnipeg, a dear old lady whose husband died in November leaving her without means; Mrs. McNee, Tubercular Hospital, Bartlet Ave., Winnipeg. Please remember that Mrs. McNee cannot answer letters, but would greatly appreciate post cards and cheerful letters. Harold Green, Institute for the Blind, Brantford, Ont.; Master Willie Clines Bartlett, Terry St., St. James, King Edward P.O., Man.; Master Frank Rawson, 882 Elgin Ave., Winnipeg.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

My dear Friends:—Some people are like a ray of sunshine; wherever they are you will find them making others happy, not by what they are doing so much as by what they are. Others are just the reverse, always doing their best to make the folks around them miserable. Do you belong to Sunshine? Do you scatter all the joy you can? Now here is your work, just to be joyful and to make everybody glad to see you.

Do any hearts beat faster,
Do any faces brighten
To hear your footsteps on the stair,
To meet you, greet you, anywhere?
Are you so like your Master,
Dark shadows to enlighten,
Are any happier to-day
Through words they may have heard, you
say?

THE SPRUCE VALE SUNSHINE HOME

Dear Margaret:—

The five little fatherless children that came to our home last fall are well, happy and contented, and it gives us real pleasure to see their happy faces and the love they show to uncle and auntie, as they call us. Now we feel that God has laid it upon our hearts to care for fatherless children, to feed, clothe, educate and, above all, to bring to a true knowledge of the claims that Jesus has upon their hearts and lives, and to accomplish this money is needed. Now for the last two years I have been selling native spruce trees and have met with great success, receiving orders from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This year will be added native hazel

nuts and cranberry bushes, and all monies received from trees from now on will be spent to maintain these unfortunate children. The name of our home will be "Spruce Vale Sunshine Home."

The evergreen tree is an emblem of life and cheer, as it keeps green in heat or frost, cloud or shine, wet or dry. So any person thinking of beautifying their homes by planting out spruce, by ordering from me will get value for their money, and, at the same time, be helping along a good work. We hope to take at least five more children in 1912. Sunshine friends are asked to pray for God's blessing on this work, it is only a very small start, but Rome was not built in a day, and with God's blessing we feel that this work will have an uplifting influence in the hearts of boys and girls of today, that will be the men and women of the future.

Your friends,
THOS. and EMMA FRY.

Canora, Sask.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Fry:

Your wonderful letter filled my heart with gladness, and you are fulfilling one of the ambitions of my life to found throughout the country Sunshine Homes, especially farm homes, where our fatherless or motherless children can be taken into the homes of loving hearted men and women like yourselves, and brought up as beloved children. I am sure that every reader of Sunshine will endeavor to order at least one tree in order to have a share in working out this glorious idea. Last year my heart ached continuously for my young girls who became so white and delicate during July and August, and for my little children living in wretched tenement blocks where God's Sunshine could never penetrate, and I had to sit down and only sympathize for lack of funds when I would have liked to have picked them up and sent them out to a farm, or to a fresh air camp, where they could have realized God's love in the Sunshine. What a glory it is to me to think that there is now one home where I am sure of a hearty welcome for at least five more of my little ones.

May your work be multiplied a hundred fold, and may God's richest blessings be yours during the coming year.

Yours lovingly,

MARGARET.

THE STREAMLET'S SONG

"A little brook went singing,
All through the summer hours,
Ever a low soft murmur
It whispered to the flowers.
The bulrush and the sedge-grass
Its leafy border made,
And the low bending willow
Gave cool and quiet shade.
"My life is humble," said the brook,
But very tranquil too;
I gaze for ever upwards
On that deep sky of blue.
After the cloudlets gather,
The sunshine seems more bright,
I know the morning cometh,
Though dark may be the night.
"Sometimes the flowers wither;
I make them fresh again;
I bathe the thirsty willows
When falls no gentle rain.
The work my Maker gives me
It makes me glad to do;
His smile is in the sunshine,
His blessing in the dew.
"The ocean I am nearing
Is beautiful and fair;
He leads me through the meadow;
He'll make me happy there.
And anywhere and everywhere,
So that I do His Will,
And do my life's work bravely,
I shall be happy still."

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Marching On

WHEREVER THE BATTLE OF THE PEOPLE VERSUS PRIVILEGE IS BEING WAGED THERE IS WORK FOR THE GUIDE TO DO. WE WANT MORE MEN TO HELP US TO INTRODUCE THE GUIDE TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO NEED IT, BUT WHO KNOW NOT THAT THEY NEED IT.

From the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains, and from the United States boundary to the Grande Prairie, The Grain Growers' Guide is known and respected. It has friends everywhere, and stalwart friends. Of course, it also has its enemies. No person, and no journal, can fight for justice and right without incurring the wrath of Special Privilege and its minions. But in the fight which the organized farmers are waging against Privilege, The Guide is right behind them. The battle has only begun, but already there are signs of weakening on the part of the enemy. The outworks of the citadel of Privilege are giving way.

We Need Re-inforcements

The organized farmers must increase their numbers and draw closer together for self protection. Now is the time for sacrifices to be made. Every farmer must today sacrifice a part of his property in order to save the rest of it from the barons of Privilege. We must get fair railway rates, fair express rates, abolition of the protective tariff, cheaper rates of interest on money, taxation of land values, Direct Legislation and other reforms before the people of the West will have their due. The sacrifice the farmer must make in self protection is to join the organization and then support it.

The Advance Guard

WHEREVER THE GUIDE IS MOST WIDELY READ THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATION IS THE STRONGEST AND MOST ACTIVE. EVERY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZED FARMERS CAN WELL AFFORD TO INTRODUCE THE GUIDE TO HIS FRIENDS. THIS IS BEING DONE EVERY DAY WITH MAGNIFICENT RESULTS, BUT WE NEED EVEN GREATER PROGRESS. WE WANT ONE MAN IN EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES WHO WILL MAKE IT HIS BUSINESS TO SEE THAT THE GUIDE IS INTRODUCED TO EVERY FARMER, WHETHER HE BE A GRAIN GROWER, STOCK RAISER OR DAIRYMAN, SO LONG AS HE LIVES FROM THE SOIL. WE WILL PAY MEN TO DO THIS WORK. WHEREVER THE SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION, OR UNION, IS A GOOD ACTIVE WORKER AND THOROUGHLY BELIEVES IN THE CAUSE OF THE ORGANIZED FARMERS AND THE GUIDE, WE WANT HIM TO ACT AS OUR AGENT. IN THIS WAY THE COMMISSION WHICH WE PAY HIM TO SECURE SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL HELP ALSO TO PAY FOR HIS WORK AS SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION. BY DOING BOTH HE WILL BE A BETTER SECRETARY AND A BETTER REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE GUIDE. BUT WHERE, FOR ANY REASON, THE SECRETARY CANNOT PERFORM THIS WORK, WE WANT SOME PERSON ELSE.

Active Agents Wanted Now

Now is the great season for securing subscriptions and for extending the organization in the three provinces. Any man who would like to act as agent for The Guide should write to us at once. If you have some spare time and can drive through the surrounding country, we will pay you for your work. Perhaps you could go on horseback. But at any rate there are at least 100,000 farmers who are not reading The Guide but who should be. We want 1,000 agents to introduce The Guide to these men. Write at once if you have time to consider the proposition. When writing, give us as much information about your district as you can along these lines. Have you a local association? How many members? How are the crops? How many farmers are there within twenty miles of you do you think? How many subscriptions do you think you could get if you had the time? Do you think The Guide is working along the right line to help the farmers of this country? Give any other information you think desirable. If we have a good agent at your point we will let you know, but if not we will make you a proposition at once. Note.—We do not want any agents who do not believe in the cause for which The Guide is working.

WRITE AT ONCE. IT WILL PAY YOU. IT WILL PAY THE ORGANIZED FARMERS. IT WILL PAY THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. WE HAVE A GOOD PROPOSITION TO MAKE AND ARE APPOINTING AGENTS EVERY DAY.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

News from Ottawa

The Tariff Bill Discussed

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Hon. W. T. White's bill to provide for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission and Hon. Geo. E. Foster's Grain bill have engaged the attention of the House to the exclusion of almost everything else on government days this week. The tariff commission bill got a second reading and went into the committee stage after a two days' debate which was concluded by the government forces voting down a motion to give the measure a six months' hoist. The discussion on the Grain bill was confined largely to the non-contentious clauses, the majority of which were passed. The clauses dealing with the control of terminal elevators in connection with which the government has not yet definitely stated its policy were left over at the request of the minister.

The most interesting discussion in connection with the bill arose over Mr. Foster's proposal to dispense with the word "Manitoba" in the designation of the various grain grades and to substitute therefor the name "Canada" with the present name printed in brackets underneath. The subject was threshed out on two different days and in the end Mr. Foster decided to leave the matter over for further consideration. His proposal received the support of Eastern members while Manitoba's representatives were alone in fighting for the retention of the present name.

The Tariff Bill

The attitude of the opposition on the bill to provide for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission was revealed on Wednesday when Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, moved the second reading with fairly extended remarks. He was followed by Hugh Guthrie, Liberal member for Wellington, who concluded his speech by moving that the bill be considered six months hence, which is the customary method adopted by an opposition to show its disapproval of a measure both in regard to its principle and details. The motion was voted down on a strictly party vote of 104 to 52 and the bill as outlined by the minister of finance will become the law of the land. In the course of his remarks Mr. White said the appointment of this tariff commission would not in the slightest degree minimize ministerial or government responsibility for the tariff. The minister must still continue to keep in touch with conditions and the government would continue to be responsible. But the minister should have, as the result of the work of the tariff commission, a constantly increasing body of information. "In bringing down this measure," said Mr. White, "I do not wish it to be inferred that the government has modified, in any way, its policy as to a reasonable and adequate protection for the industries of this country. Personally, I am not a believer in high protection, but I am a believer, an absolute believer, in reasonable and adequate protection for the development of the resources and the building

up of the industries of this country. How shall we arrange the tariff so as to provide the necessary revenue for the country, and also provide for the up-building of industry and the development of our resources, yet at the same time be just, fair and equitable to all classes of the community? That is the problem; I say that in order to solve that problem it is necessary that we should obtain all the information possible."

Opposition of Liberals

Mr. Guthrie after first objecting to so radical a departure being entered upon without stronger reasons being given said that there had been practically no demand for the appointment of a tariff commission except from the Manufacturers' Association. It had been a sort of an ideal of the Association for a number of years back. Year in and year out, in open session and in secret session, and at its banquets it had been announced that a tariff commission was desirable.

The member for Wellington made a good deal of the circumstance that the present prime minister in the course of a reference to the question of a permanent tariff commission in the House last session had said that he "would give the industries of this country a fair chance, and more than a fair chance, perhaps." He failed to see why the industries were entitled to more than a fair chance. "If you give the industries more than a fair chance," he said, "somebody is going to suffer. It is at the expense of somebody else. At whose expense is it to be? Certainly, at the expense of the great consuming mass of the country." Another objection advanced was that the commissioners named by the government would naturally be protectionists and they would look at matters from their own view point. All things considered, Mr. Guthrie thought that the object aimed at could be just as effectively accomplished by appointing experts to the customs and trade and commerce departments whose duty it would be to secure the information necessary to the proper framing of the tariff.

Mr. Borden followed with a brief speech in which he said that only one man connected with the Manufacturers' Association had ever spoken to him in regard to the matter and he was opposed to the commission idea. The Manufacturers' Association had never made a request to the government and no promise had been given by the government. Mr. Borden promised that the appointments to the commission would be such as would commend themselves to the judgment both of the house and the country at large.

The Protectionist View

The Simon pure protectionist view of the matter was voiced by H. B. Ames, of Montreal, who declared that the recent elections afforded ample proof that the people that believe in protection are still in a majority in Canada. They are willing, even at the risk of a slight increase of price to the consumer in some instances, that there should be a reasonable and moderate protective tariff. The tariff of to-day, Mr. Ames said, shows all through evidence of the pressure on the part of certain favored producers or consumers who have made themselves felt out of proportion to their numbers. The tariff lacks uniformity and is full of inconsistencies and excrescences and what the bill proposes is to reduce it to scientific proportions. A little later on Mr. Ames made the rather significant admission that the members of the commission must be friendly to the protectionist view. "We want," he said, "the biggest men we can get, but we want men who are not out of sympathy with the policy that the party on this side of the House avowedly stands for. We want men who are not out of sympathy with the idea that protection, reasonably applied, is what Canada needs for her development."

On Thursday several Western members, including Hon. Frank Oliver, J. A. M. Aikins, W. M. Martin, and Thos. MacNutt took part in the discussion. Mr. Martin struck out rather vigorously on behalf of a lower tariff and was subjected to many interruptions from Eastern members. During the course of his remarks he heard one government sup-

SPECIAL CO-OPERATIVE NUMBER

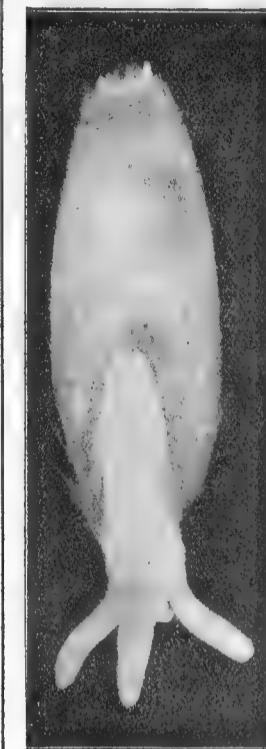
A special Co-operative Number of The Guide will be published during the coming spring. Last year we published a Co-operative Number, containing reports of the co-operative buying and selling done by farmers' organizations in the West. These organizations are growing rapidly and we want to tell our readers what they have done during the past year. We would like to have every co-operative society in the West and every farmers' organization that has done any co-operative work send us a full report for publication. Every local association that has bought twine, coal or anything else co-operatively should send us a report for this special number, showing what has been bought, the methods adopted and the saving effected. The same issue will contain articles showing what has been done along co-operative lines by the farmers in Ontario, Minnesota, Wisconsin and California. Send along the reports not later than March 15. Let us make the Co-operative Number a good one.

PEDIGREEED SEED GUARANTEED

Write us for

REGENERATED RED FYFE WHEAT
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ANTON MICKELSON
President

Don't Let Gophers Rob You This Year

The gophers and squirrels are now sleeping and dreaming of what great feasts they will have as soon as you start your spring seeding. As soon as the snow disappears, they will wake up from their long sleep and join together for the big feast of grain that the farmer will be spreading and which he believes will produce bounteous crops for him. The gophers did it last year and the year before and they can't figure out any reason why they won't be able to do it again. Yet the whole matter is in your hands, Mr. Farmer. Are you going to stand a loss of \$200 every 80 acres, or are you going to prevent this loss?

1c PER ACRE KILLS THEM

I want to prove it to you—I want to show you how a 75c box of Kill-Em-Quick—my gopher poison—will kill every gopher on an 80-acre farm—how a \$1.25 box will kill them all on a 160-acre farm. Is it worth while to you to at least investigate and get the facts? Let me prove to you that every gopher on your farm costs you 10c—that there are about a thousand gophers on a 40-acre field—that in 40 acres the gophers will eat and store away hundreds of bushels of grain. Why not get a package of it?

MICKELSON'S KILL-EM-QUICK GOPHER POISON

from your druggist right away? Have it on hand ready. It is easy to use. The first day you see any signs of a gopher mix a little Kill-Em-Quick, carry it out in the field and put it wherever you know a gopher has been. Go back in a few minutes and if the gopher remained around there you will find him dead.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick has a very peculiar odor and a very attractive taste to gophers. It draws them like a magnet and they eat it greedily. One single poisoned grain is enough to kill a gopher. It is the most economical and the quickest acting gopher poison ever placed on the market. It also kills pocket-gophers, field mice and squirrels.

I know what it has done thousands of times on thousands of farms throughout the country. That is why I can absolutely guarantee it to give positive and perfect satisfaction to you, or I, personally, will refund every cent of your money. Go to your druggist. It will even pay you to make a special trip. Get a package of Kill-Em-Quick. If he won't supply you, send me his name with your order and I'll ship direct, postage prepaid—and with my guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

WRITE ME A POSTAL OR LETTER

I have made a special study of gophers and I want to tell you some of the things I've learned about them. I want to tell you personally how you can rid your field of them. But if you follow the simple directions given on every package of Kill-Em-Quick you will find it an easy matter to kill every gopher on your farm. Tell me whether you have gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, field mice, rats or pocket-gophers to contend with. I will tell you the best way to use Kill-Em-Quick. Write me now, and in the meantime go to your druggist and get a 75c package of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick. Don't take anything else. Nothing else on the market will do the work as quickly or as cheaply. Address me personally—

ANTON MICKELSON, President, Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company
Dept. K, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada



TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

porter refer to him as a demagogue. The remark called forth some indignant comments from Mr. Martin who said it seemed impossible to protest against any of the trusts of Eastern Canada without having some government supporter who was personally interested get up and defend them. The member for Regina ventured the prediction that neither the farmers nor the consumers would be represented on the commission. The members of the commission would be protectionists and very likely manufacturers.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, from his seat remarked: "I hope not;" and Mr. Martin said he hoped Dr. Schaffner would do all in his power to have a farmer placed on the commission. "The hon. gentleman may depend, upon it that I will do all I can to have that done," said the member for Souris.

Rural Depopulation

On the suggestion of Senator Power the Senate has named a committee to conduct an inquiry into "the disappointing nature of movements of population in Canada, more especially as affecting the rural districts of the older provinces, as shown by the census of 1911."

Grange Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Dominion Grange was held at Toronto on January 24 and 25. There was a large attendance of delegates from both Ontario and Quebec, and the great enthusiasm displayed was an evidence of the bright future of the Eastern farmers' organization.

The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Wider Markets

We hold the greatest need of the farmers of this country to be the breaking down of the artificial barriers which impede freedom of commerce across a frontier running athwart this continent. This need is all the more imperative in the case of Ontario farmers whose land lies alongside States which are forced to rely on some outside source of supply for 60 per cent. of the foods they consume. In some way, and at some time, the advantages promised under the reciprocity agreement must be secured unless we are to suffer a further movement towards rural depopulation.

We strongly urge that the standing offer of mutual free trade in agricultural implements contained in the United States tariff act of 1903, be accepted by the Dominion Parliament; this to the end that Canadian implement makers, who in the face of the American tariff are selling certain implements more cheaply in the United States than they are in Canada, may be allowed unimpeded access to the American market, and that Canadian farmers have free choice over the whole continent in the purchase of the tools and implements needed in their work.

British Preference

We again urge the demand that the duties on British goods entering Canada be lowered to one-half the general rate to the end that the cost of cottons, woolens, metal ware, etc., be reduced to a more reasonable level.

We urge that wherever and whenever a combine exists for the purpose of controlling prices that the existing law, which provides for the abolition of protection in such cases, be put in force. In particular it is urged that a start be made with the cement combine.

Against Iron Bounties and Militarism

Against any renewal of the iron and steel bounties, in whole or part, or an increase in the protective tariff in lieu of same, we enter a most emphatic protest.

We declare our unalterable opposition to military training in the public schools and urge a reduction in the expenditure on militarism to the scale existing in 1896.

We cannot approve of the proposal to have the Dominion government join

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

"I want to Tell You a Big Secret of Building"

DEAR FRIEND:

I am sitting here at my desk, thinking how I shall write many people. I am an old man now—70 years old. 50 long years of my life were given over to making a perfect roof for any kind of building (for everybody has to use roofs), and the right roof works day and night to help a man's daily work.

A roof on a building is the weak link in a chain. Good foundations and good timbers rot—good products stored under a poor roof are spoiled because the roof doesn't protect. I want to stop that big waste. After years of work, I now know how to do it.

I worked for a long time to get a roof that could be easily laid by anybody. It had to be neither too heavy nor too light. It had to be smooth and clean. It had to be a real water shedder, no matter how long it was laid. It had to be proof against ice, snow, lightning, sun and time.

My Oshawa Shingles are the result. I worked for years to find a metal that wouldn't rust. I worked on an iceproof lockjoint. I have a shingle to-day that is the best ever put on the market. People buy it from me all around the world, it is so good. These people see how worth-while a good roof is.

I know my Oshawa Metal Shingles so well,

and anybody can lay a roof in them so well and easily, that it makes the safest and best roof you can get. But I have a new 100-year metal now. My Oshawa Shingle is Perfected. A 100-year roof is a mighty good article—far better than even old-style, hand-shaved cedar shingles. I know my roof is four times as good—and it won't burn.

Not only that—when you get a roof, get the best you can find. Here is fireproof and lightning-proof protection for you for a century. Yet the roof costs a common, every-day price.

My "Roofing Right" book lets you dig down into my Oshawa Shingle proposition. I want you to send for it. You can get all the facts. Even if you do not use my roof this book is worth money because it gives valuable building hints. My Oshawa Shingles are on the best and most modern buildings. These are pictured in the book. You can get it for a post-card. Send that card to-day. My book will help you in your plans.

Yours truly,

G. H. Pedlar

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The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa

Established
1861

OTTAWA WINNIPEG QUEBEC REGINA EDMONTON VICTORIA CHATHAM LONDON
423 Sussex St. 76 Lombard St. 127 Rue du Pont 563 Third St. W. 434 Kingston St. 200 King St. W. 86 King St.
VANCOUVER TORONTO CALGARY ST. JOHN, N.B. PORT ARTHUR MONTRÉAL HALIFAX
108 Alexander St. 111-113 Bay St. 1112 First St. W. 42-46 Prince William St. 45 Cumberland St. 321-3 Craig St. 16 Prince St.

with the provinces in the construction of public highways. Public highways are local in their nature, and can be best provided by local effort. We believe the whole agitation for a Dominion wide good roads scheme is for the purpose of creating trunk roads, at the cost of the masses of the people, for the pleasure of the few who have been enabled largely as a result of unjust privileges, to indulge in the luxury of automobile traffic.

For Direct Legislation

We endorse the principle and practice of Direct Legislation through the Initiative and Referendum, as offering relief from political corruption and the baneful dominance of the power of money.

The overlapping of telephone services and the lack of co-operation among the various telephone companies, are working serious injury to those using such service. The Grange is of opinion that the operation of all trunk lines should be taken over by the government, and that local feeding companies be consolidated in some form.

PROPOSED DAIRYMEN'S COMBINE

The adjourned Dairymen's convention will meet at Winnipeg today (Feb. 14), and it is understood that the committee appointed at the recent meeting to investigate and report will recommend the formation of a union or association of all dairymen delivering or shipping milk and cream to the Winnipeg market, whether to private customers or creamery companies; the association to be a tight corporation that will set its own prices irrespective of the prices set by the big dealers.

FREE \$100.00

WIN	8	21	14	4	18	5	4
A	4	15	12	12	1	18	19
PRIZE	7	9	22	5	14		
1	23	1	25				

WIN

A

PRIZE

GIVEN AWAY

And many other Prizes according to the simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

Each one of the above four lines of figures spells a word. This most interesting puzzle can be solved with a little study, as follows: There are twenty-six letters in the alphabet, and we have used figures in spelling the four words instead of letters. Letter A is number 1, B number 2, C number 3, etc., throughout the alphabet.

USE YOUR BRAINS. Try and make out the four words. **ACT QUICKLY.**

This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Write the four words, with your name and address, neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. **Act Promptly.**

DOMINION PREMIUM CO. 210 St. James St. (Dept. 87) MONTREAL

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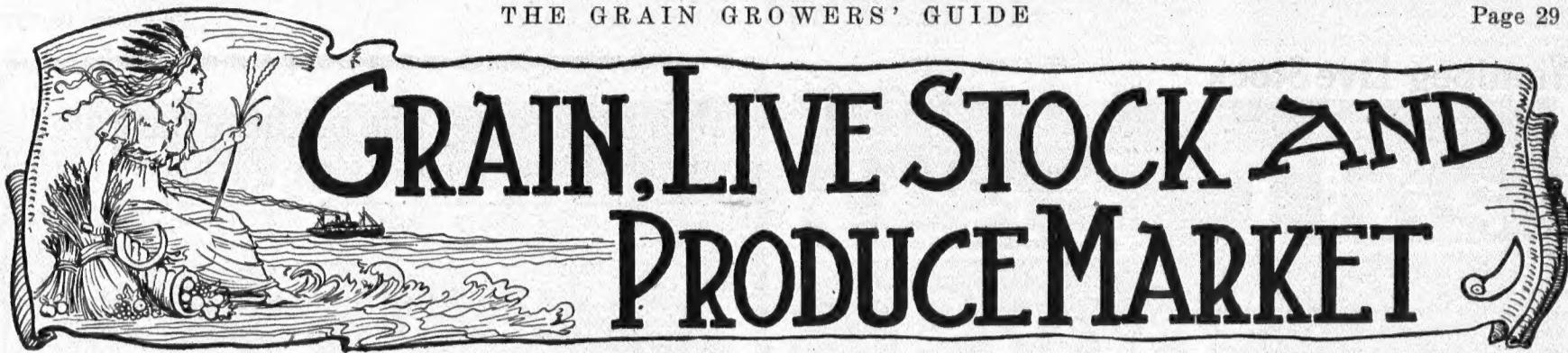
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Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, February 12, 1912)

Wheat.—The past week has seen wheat hold remarkably steady, with a good demand all round until to day, Monday, when the American markets were closed because of Lincoln's birthday celebration. With lower British cables, our market sagged heavily, and the demand was wretched. Terminal stocks have increased a little but much wheat is now routed for Duluth, so that farmers should watch Duluth stocks in bond. The May option has declined a little, in fact about two cents the last week, and with milder weather and bigger receipts, consequent upon some new threshing, and a better car movement, there will not be the tightness in wheat there was a little while ago.

Farmers should note that on March 7 new tariffs will be filed covering wheat, oats, barley and flax to Duluth and Minneapolis at the same freight rates as to Fort William or Port Arthur. Grand Trunk shipments must also now go to Duluth, there being not enough room left at Fort William terminals.

The British markets have been a little easier the last two or three days, because of improved conditions in the Argentine, where the labor troubles have temporarily subsided. Tough and off grade wheats, however, are not in such good demand as a week or two ago, as exporters complain they cannot stand any good chance of getting the grain out in its tough condition, but before it can be shipped away from terminals, through lack of cars, the wheat is dried.

Oats.—Oats have become a little easier in sympathy with the decline in corn on the American side. We do not expect to see oats below 2 C.W. in grade go much higher for some little time, in fact at all. There is now such a big spread between 2 C.W.'s and Extra 1 Feeds, namely, about 4½ cents, that farmers should be very careful, and pick out in loading some of their best oats, in the hope of getting a grade of 2 C.W., instead of running any chance of letting any frosted oats into such a car at all.

Barley.—In barley the demand seems entirely lacking for No. 3 and No. 4, but the lower grades have not changed.

Flax.—Flax has declined very sharply, due to heavy receipts, and an entire lack of demand. This grain, however, should not decline much further without taking a little upturn.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Wheat	OLD	NEW	
	May	May	May	July
Feb. 7	103½	102½	103½	103½
Feb. 8	103	102½	103	103
Feb. 9	103½	102½	103½	103½
Feb. 10	102½	102	103	103
Feb. 12	101½	101	102	102
Feb. 13	101½	101½	102	102
Oats				
Feb. 7	44½	44½	44½	44½
Feb. 8	44	44	44	44
Feb. 9	45½	44½	44½	44½
Feb. 10	44½	44½	44½	44½
Feb. 12	44½	44½	44½	44½
Feb. 13	44	43½	43½	43½
Flax				
Feb. 7	190	190	190	190
Feb. 8	188	188	188	188
Feb. 9	186½	186½	186½	186½
Feb. 10	185	185	185	185
Feb. 12	183	183	183	183
Feb. 13	180	180	180	180

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Feb. 10)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,400 bu., to arr.	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arr.	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars, elevator	1.04½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., sample, to arr.	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., to arr.	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arr.	1.05½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	1.05½
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, elevator	1.02½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from FEB. 7 to FEB. 13, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS			BARLEY				FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw.	3 cw.	3	4	Lej.	Feed	1 NW 1 Man.	Rej.	
Feb. 7	98½	95½	91	84	74	64	58½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	35½	..	..	47	46	..	..
8	98½	95½	90½	83½	73½	63½	58½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	35½	..	..	47	46	188	..
9	98½	95½	91	84	74	64	58½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	35½	..	..	48	47	186½	..
10	98½	95½	90½	83½	73½	63½	58½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	35½	..	..	48	47	185	..
12	97½	94½	89½	83½	73	63	58½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	36	..	..	48	47	183	..
13	97	94	89	83	..	..	57½	..	..	..	..	..	..	35½	..	..	..	48	47	180	..

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Saturday last, February 10. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	98½c.	\$1.07½
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	95½c.	\$1.05½
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	90½c.	\$1.03½
May wheat	102½c.	\$1.06½
July wheat	103½c.	\$1.07½
No. 3 White oats	85½c.	50c.
Barley	47c. to 48c.	90c. to \$1.27
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	\$5.25	\$8.65
Sheep, top	\$7.50	\$6.37½
	\$5.50	\$6.50

No grade barley, 1 car	1.10	1,500; market slow and weak. Beeves, \$4.80 to \$8.65; Texas steers, \$4.65 to \$5.85; western steers, \$4.90 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$6.60; calves, \$5.75 to \$8.35. Hogs, receipts 20,000; market steady; light, \$5.95 to \$6.30; mixed, \$6 to \$6.37½; heavy, \$6 to \$6.37½; rough, \$6 to \$6.15; pigs, \$4.40 to \$6; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$6.30. Sheep, receipts 2,000; market steady; native, \$3.15 to \$4.60; western, \$3.40 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.70 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.50; western, \$4.50 to \$6.50.
Western barley, 1 car	1.15	
Sample barley, 1 car	.95	
Sample barley, 1 car	1.01	
Sample barley, 1 car	1.09	
No grade wheat, 1 car	2.08½	
No. 1 flax, 1 car, choice	2.12½	
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu., to arr.	2.09	
No. 1 flax, 26 sacks	1.90	
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.02	
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.02½	
No grade flax, 1 car	2.00	

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

Feb. 9, 1912

Wheat Oats Barley

T'1 visible 22,402,458 4,417,817 902,322

Last week 22,724,680 4,824,522 1,619,987

Last year 13,268,998 7,585,769 435,807

Ft. William 8,422,761 1,840,290 244,758

Pt. Arthur 5,081,139 1,423,904 401,821

Depot Hbr. 103,751

Meaford 42,224 3,453

Mid. Tiffin 945,889 159,510 115,175

Collingwood 230,830

Goderich

Winnipeg Live Stock

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at the stockyards were smaller again during the past week, but the quality was improved on the average. The demand was good, but not sufficiently strong to affect prices very much. A few loads of good butchers were bought at \$5.50 for shipment east, but the bulk of the offerings went to local buyers at from 4 to 5 cents a pound. Thin stuff has been hard to sell, common cows fetching \$3 to \$3.25, and common to medium bulls \$3.25 to \$3.75. Calves have been selling better the last few days and several lots of choice calves have been sold at \$6.00 to \$6.25 a cwt.

Hogs

The supply of hogs has been fairly liberal. Prices are unchanged, the best selling at \$7.50 with a cut on roughs and stags.

Sheep and Lambs

The only sheep to arrive during the past week were brought from St. Paul by a local packer. Last week's prices are offered.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices continue strong, and fancy dairy is worth 32 cents, No. 1, 27 to 28 cents, and good round lots 24 to 25 cents. Manitoba dairy butter is very scarce, however, and very few farmers are able to take advantage of these good prices. Dealers are getting the greater part of their supplies from the East, where they are buying creamery butter to lay down at Winnipeg for about 35 cents per pound.

Eggs

Eggs are also very scarce and good stock are selling at 32 cents. Retailers are getting 60 cents a dozen in Winnipeg for new laid eggs, but they offer only 40 cents to farmers. Of course it is only those who have a very large number of hens who can ship a crate which contains nothing but new laid eggs, and consequently few shipments realize the highest prices.

Potatoes

Dealers are beginning to get anxious about the supply of potatoes, which looks like being short in the spring, and it is likely they will be offering better prices as soon as the weather gets warm enough to ship with safety. For the present, however, they are content to pick up an odd car now and then, and are paying about 85 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg for car lots.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices remain unchanged. The producers are meeting in Winnipeg this week to discuss ways and means of getting better prices, and there may be a fight between the dairy-men and the creameries. The latter are retailing milk in Winnipeg for just double what they pay the farmers for it, so that they could well afford to pay a little more, even without raising the price to the consumer. It would appear that there is a good field for co-operative enterprise in the distribution of milk in Winnipeg.

Hay

Hay is still very cheap, dealers offering only \$7 a ton f.o.b. Winnipeg for No. 1 wild and \$12 for timothy. There is lots of hay to be had at these prices apparently, and there is not a big demand.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Feb. 9, was 13,503,901.20, as against 13,164,840.30 last week and 6,206,754.10 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,141,123, last year 283,461. The amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	5,793.50	6,565.00
No. 1 Nor.	402,394.20	925,121.00
No. 2 Nor.	1,539,109.50	1,583,478.00
No. 3 Nor.	2,421,746.10	1,482,426.40
No. 4	2,186,928.20	751,011.00
No. 5	1,154,229.10	434,885.50
Other grades	5,793,699.40	1,023,256.40
	13,503,901.20	6,206,754.10

Stocks of Oats

No. 1 White	44,238.23	245,196.04
No. 2	585,499.24	3,193,566.27
No. 3 White	287,812.29	406,819.08
Ex. 1 Feed	757,017.07	.....
No. 1 Feed	803,384.09	.....
No. 2 Feed	236,742.30	.....
Mixed	7,470.30	.....
Other grades	549,498.22	904,805.06
	3,264,194.08	.....

Shipments

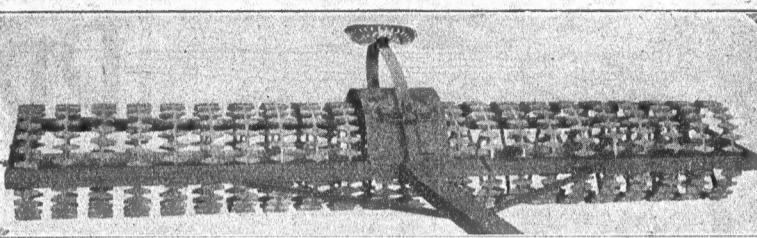
	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	216,416	19,657	131,951
Last year	28,864	1,408	30,668

BIGGEST ELEVATOR IN EXISTENCE

Montreal, Feb. 12.—The official statement was handed out this morning from the Grand Trunk Pacific offices that a 30,000,000 bushel grain elevator will be erected at Fort William. This is twice as large as the biggest elevator at present in existence.

Don't fail to get one of these Bargains

EVERY ONE GUARANTEED HIGH CLASS OR MONEY REFUNDED



A Farmer's Pulveriser and Packer From us is Right. Our Packee is the strongest machine on the market, and weather does not affect it as it is all steel and iron. Steel Frame in Two Sections, Jointed in Centre, 22 Wheel, 15 Feet long size, DIRECT TO FARMER, only \$89.00

A STRONG, HEAVY STEEL FRAME

CIRCULAR SAW

Complete with Blade and Ratchet Pulley

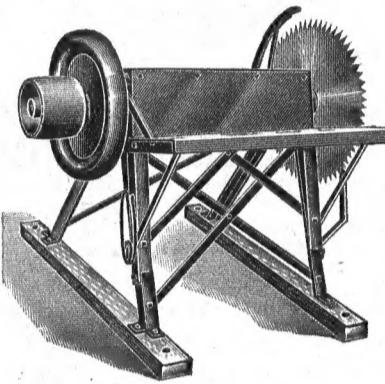
ONLY A FEW LEFT \$28.00 WHILE THEY LAST

Write the Implement Department for anything you require in the line of FARM MACHINERY

LUMBER OR FENCE POSTS IN CARLOAD

Direct to you from the Mills

Write the Lumber Dept. for Prices



FARMERS' SUPPLY CO., 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg

SHIP TO US YOUR FURS, SKINS, PELTRIES HIGH PRICES

OUR advice to our Shippers was correct. So now would advise to ship goods to us and obtain the high prices which we are now paying. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags, which will be cheerfully furnished.

REFERENCES: ANY MERCANTILE AGENCY

Pierce Fur Co'y, 211½ Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue. Wk Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat			Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	97	98	90 ¹	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	Fancy dairy	32c	32c	24c-25c
No. 2 Nor.	94	95	88 ¹	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	No. 1 dairy	27c-28c	27c-28c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	89	90 ¹	85	Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	Good round lots	24c-25c	24c-25c	18c-19c
No. 4	83	83 ¹	80	Medium cows	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.00				
No. 5	73 ¹	73 ¹	73 ¹	Common Cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25				
No. 6	63 ¹	63 ¹	..	Best bulls	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25				
Feed	57 ¹	58 ¹	61	Common and medium bulls	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75				
Cash Oats			Choice veal calves	5.75-6.25	5.75-6.25	4.50-5.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 2 C.W.	41	41	31	Common to medium calves	4.00-5.00	4.00-5.00	Strictly fresh	37c	37c	26c
Cash Barley			Best milkers and springers (each)	\$45 - \$60	\$45-\$60	4.00-4.50	Subject to candling	32c	32c	22c
No. 3	..	67	56	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25 - \$35	\$25-\$35				
Cash Flax			Hogs				Potatoes			
No. 1 N.W.	80	191	248	Choice hogs	\$7.50	\$8.50	Per bushel	85c	85c	80c-90c
Wheat Futures			Rough sows	\$6.25	\$6.25	6.50-7.50	Milk and Cream			
May (old)	101 ¹	102 ¹	94 ¹	Stags	\$5.25	\$5.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	40c	40c	....
May (new)	101 ¹	102 ¹	..				Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	35c	35c	....
July	102 ¹	103 ¹	95 ¹				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	....
Oats Futures			Sheep and Lambs				Dressed Poultry			
May	44	44 ¹	34	Choice lambs	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	Chickens	16c	16c	18c-20c
July	43 ¹	46 ¹	35 ¹	Best killing sheep	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	Fowl	12c	12c	12c
Flax Futures							Ducks	16c	16c	20c
May	180	191	254				Geese	16c	16c	18c
July	..	250					Turkeys	18c-20c	18c-20c	28c
							Hay (per ton)			
							No. 1 Wild	\$7	\$7	18.00-18.50
							No. 2 Wild	\$6	\$6	12.00-12.50
							No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$12	18.00

Farmers—Read This Page of Proof

Every Statement We Make About WE PROVE

WHEN we tell you that an  will save you at least a dollar *an acre on plowing*—we base our figures on the actual experience of  Owners, in all parts of the country under all conditions, working in every kind of soil. We have received this reliable *proof* in the form of letters from your brother farmers *who are doing it*.

When we tell you that an  will cut down the cost of raising and marketing wheat at least 10 cents per bushel—by the savings it makes in plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, hauling, etc.,—we base our figures on the positive *proof* furnished by the letters sent us by  owners.

When we say that you can make \$15 a day plowing for neigh-

bors, we have the *records* to back us up—letters of *proof* to show that many  owners are doing it! And remember, the  is a complete power plant on wheels—always ready for harrowing, seeding, cultivating, rolling, harvesting, hauling—and all belt power work, such as silo-filling, sawing, feed grinding, pumping, etc. Think how much the saving will be on your own work—and how much the profits will be from the work you do for your neighbors.

We make *no* claim for the  that we cannot back by *proof*! Let us *send* you this *proof*. Nothing can be more interesting to you. And now you can farm the  way, *on a 160 acre farm as on a many thousand acre ranch*.

In Sizes to Meet Your Power Needs



At Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

In 1000 days' plowing alone, an  will save you \$4500 on cost of fuel. For it is the *only* tractor that burns *lowest grade* kerosene, selling in most localities at 5c to 7c per gallon as compared to gasoline costing 12c to 20c per gallon. And the  burns this *cheap kerosene successfully at all speeds, under all loads, under all conditions*.

All these facts are told about in our great book of *proof*—“Toiling and Tilling the Soil”—the book you can secure without charge, by simply mailing us the coupon below or your request on postal card.

20 Acre Fields Plowed Easily in 12 Hours

Our book proves that *two good boys* can easily plow a 20 acre field in 12 hours. How long does it now take you to plow 20 acres? How much would it mean to you to get your *plowing done quick*—get your harrowing done in a hurry, have your seed in right after the soil is thawed out. *Early maturity of crops!* Get ahead of the early fall frosts! Plow deep, conserve the moisture, be independent of midsummer rainfall! And save enormous amounts in

cost over horses or gasoline outfits. Then in between times, *make big money* doing work for neighbors. *All* with the cheap kerosene-burning .

Lower the Cost of Production

Remember, you can't control the *market price* of wheat and corn and alfalfa or any other product of your farm. But you *can cut down the cost of production*. Do like the *many thousand acre farmers are doing*. Farm the  way. *Cut down the cost of raising and marketing your crops and add that saving to your profits!*

Every large manufacturing concern has a department that does nothing else but *figure "costs"* of production and *how to reduce them*. That's the trend of *all* modern business—including the *business of farming*—the greatest of all!

The  is the *biggest money saver* for the farmer. It cuts your work down to hours instead of days. The  keeps you *ahead of your work—always*.

Don't forget the *cheap fuel* it uses—kerosene—5c to 7c a gallon.

The  is *economic, powerful, simple, dependable, safe*. It fairly *eats work—never tires*. It fits in so *thoroughly* with every part of business farming, that *you can't afford to be without it*.

Read This Testimony

Wm. E. McArley, Pembina County, N. D. writes:

“In regard to  Tractor, I am having good success and it runs fine. Have been drawing six 14" plows with ease and could draw more. It is ahead of horses for plowing for I never have to stop on account of the engine, and being self-contained is easy to operate, when doing farm work.

I am well pleased and I can refer anyone to M. Rumely Company for a square deal.”

Mr. A. W. Hewsen of Pawnee County, Kansas, writes:

“Regarding the Type ‘F’  will say that *it is doing good work*, have been plowing, am using six 14" mold board bottoms. Am plowing about 4½" or 5" deep and *it takes them right along*. It would pull them on the level ground on high. Have used it some on disc plows *using nine discs turning about 10" per disc*. Everybody says it is the best looking and stoutest built engine they ever saw and I think so myself. It is a very good one turning and very simple to operate. Am burning cheap kerosene.

Mr. A. D. Steward, of Redwood County, Minn. writes:

“I bought a 15-30 H. P. Oil Engine last June and started it to plow timothy sod, using a six bottom 14" Engine Plow and pulled a 2 horse drag behind, which work it did satisfactorily and with ease. I did all my harvesting with it, using two binders on high speed. I also used it for threshing, running a 32 separator for which it furnished ample power.

No horses were used on my 600 acre farm for plowing this fall. Have filled four silos, running an 18" cutter at full capacity.

I am very well pleased with the engine; it is substantially built, easily operated and furnished cheap motive power.”

Send me “Toiling and Tilling the Soil” Free. I farm (how many) acres.

Name

Town

State R. F. D.

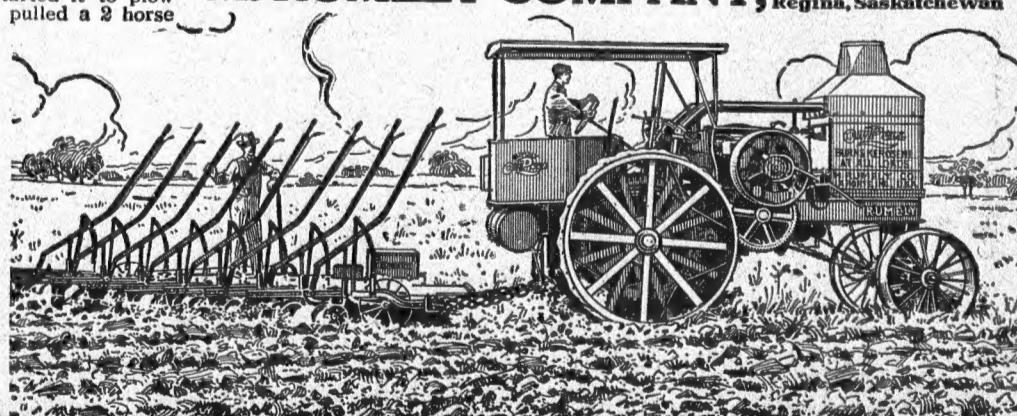
Mail This
Coupon
NOW

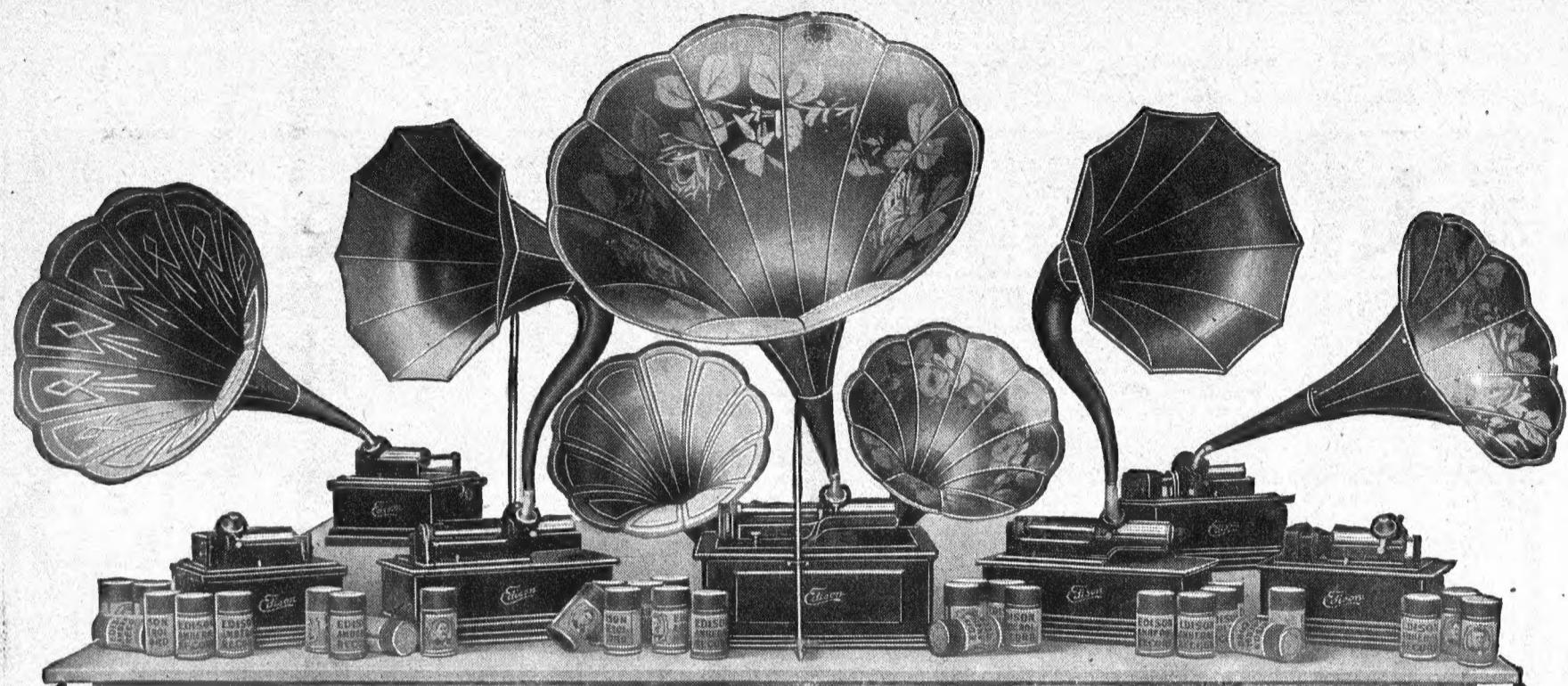
“Toiling and Tilling the Soil” tells you what you want to know about Tractors—what you want to know about the . It tells you the difference in cost between the  way and horses—and the enormous saving over gasoline. It goes into details—actual facts and figures. It tells how the common oil lamp revealed the secret of perfect oil combustion to John A. Secor, inventor of the  Carburetor—just as the tea kettle revealed the power of steam to James Watt. It tells about the materials used in the —the frame, wheels, gearing, lubrication, ignition, cooling system, carburetor, governor and every other part. It furnishes you with an excellent basis for comparison. It shows actual letters from  owners. We believe it's the best book ever written about tractor farming. Write for it now.

Expert Advice Without Charge

The next time you have a farm power problem you'd like to have help with, just write a line to us telling what you'd like to know. We'll give you the solution by return mail at *no cost to you whatever*. Our experts are ready to give you money-making advice—they're at your service—put them to work. But mail the coupon or postal now for “Toiling and Tilling the Soil.” Address

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The Edison Offer: I will

you a New Model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the Amberol records on an absolutely free loan—no obligations, no deposit, no guarantee nor C. O. D. to us whatever. I want you to have all the waltzes, two - steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc., by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organ, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin virtuoso concerts—all these I want you to hear **free** as reproduced on the Edison phonograph. Then—when you are through with the outfit—send it back to me—and I will pay the freight.

Endless Fun Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the majestic chorus sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. Yes—an **endless** variety of entertainment. You will sit awe-stricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of the quartettes singing those dear old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send coupon today.**

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